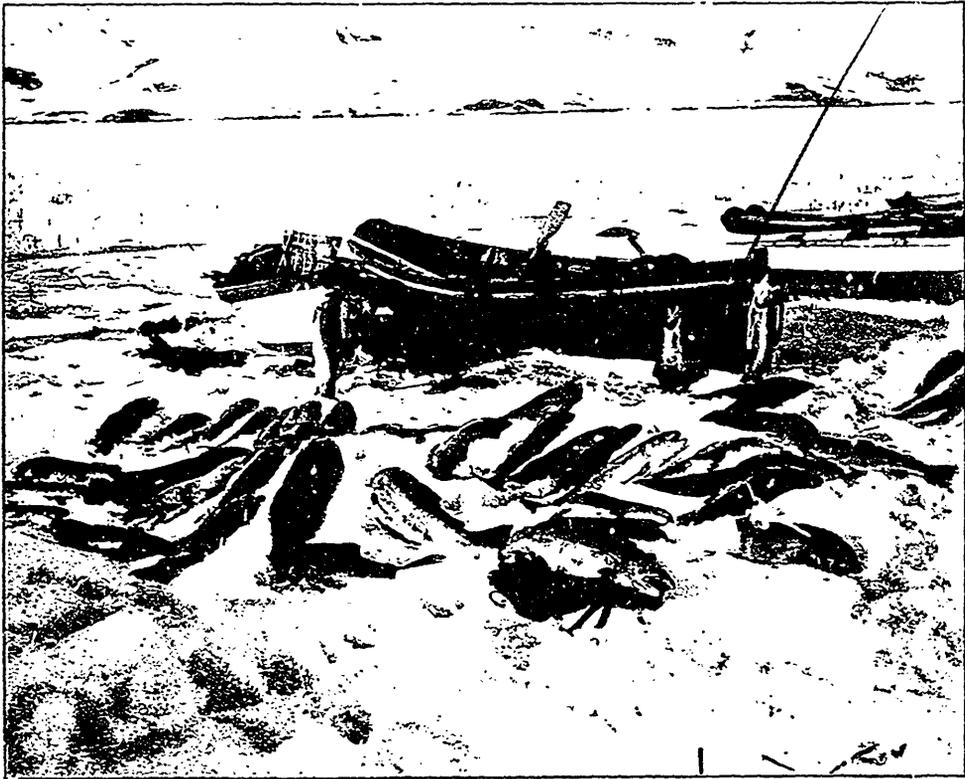


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ROD AND GUN IN CANADA



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A MAGAZINE
OF CANADIAN SPORT
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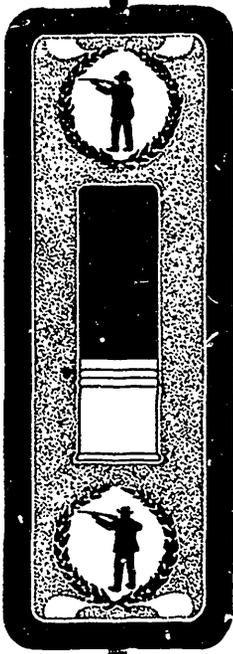
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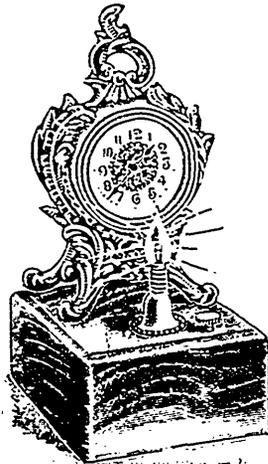
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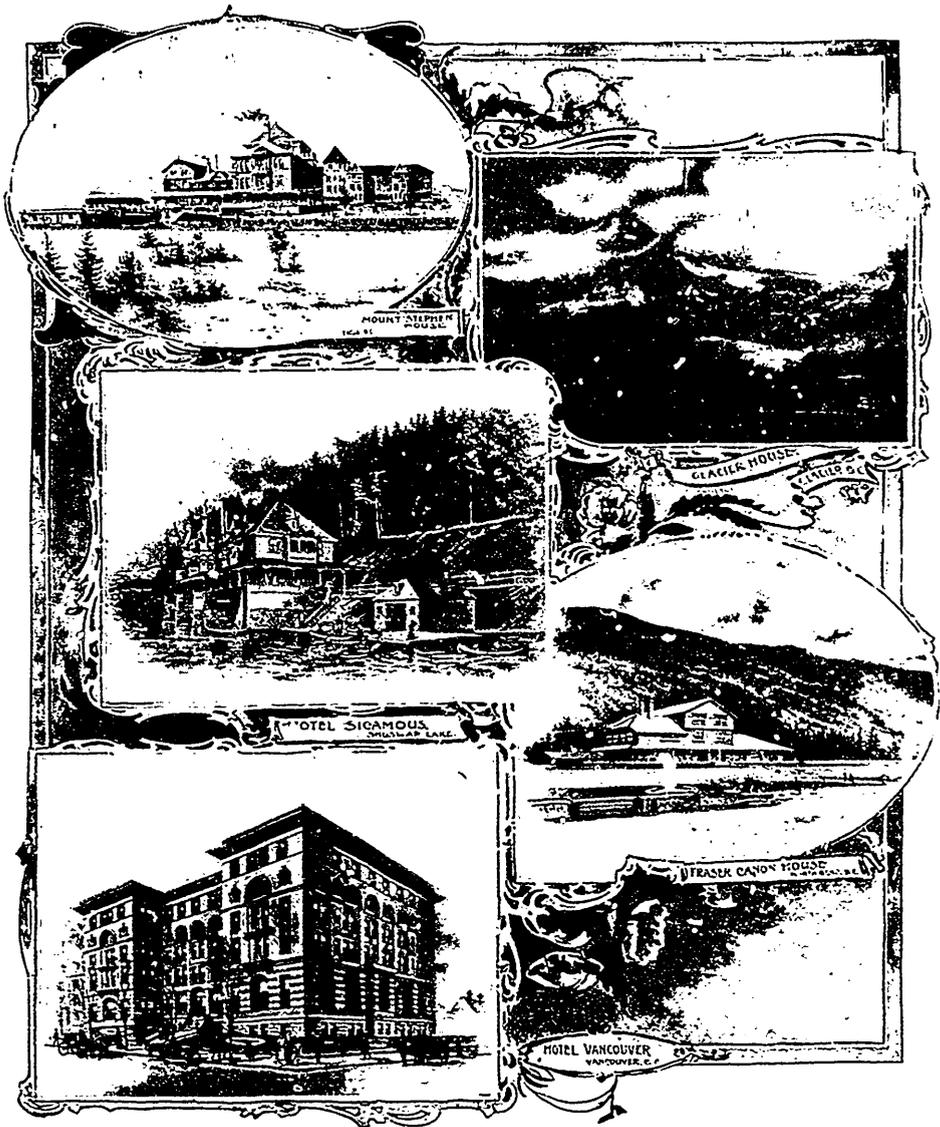
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LA SACLE MOUNTAIN.

This view was taken from Paradise Valley by Mr. Arthur O. Wheeler, D. T. S.

ROD AND GUN IN CANADA

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MONTREAL AND TORONTO, MARCH, 1904

No. 10

Lumbering Past and Present.*

By E. J. DARBY, Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa.

(Part of an Address before the Ottawa Board of Trade.)

There is no branch of Canadian enterprise that has facilitated more the opening up and settlement of Canada, than that of the lumberman; not only has he given employment to the early settler in the winter, whereby he was enabled to earn money for the purchase of necessaries for the next year, but he has given a market for the product of his farm, and the roads he has made for the conveyance of his timber or logs to the stream or lake have been the means of communication in early days between scattered settlements; and the shanties and clearances surrounding them, have in many cases, been the first homes of many a settler, for whose subsequent prosperity the lumberman might be given credit. The lumberman therefore in our wooded districts has, in a majority of cases, been the pioneer of settlement.

In these days when the railroad takes men and supplies in a great many instances to within a few miles of the works, and wagon roads do the rest, the hardships and privations of the lumberman of forty or fifty years ago have no existence, or very little, in the experience of today. The number of lumbermen living today, who remember the old train gangs that used to leave this city in the old Bytown days for the Upper Ottawa and Gatineau districts in the winter, loaded with provisions for the shanties, are very few, if any. Each man had charge of two trains,

driving one horse and the other following. The greater number of men were French-Canadians, dressed in capots, with red sash and tuque and, with the merry jingle of the bells on the sturdy Canadian ponies, that hauled the trains, sometimes twenty or thirty in a gang, this was one of the scenes now passed from view.

For illustration, we will follow one of these gangs to its destination and continue on through the winter and come down with them on the spring drive. Having arrived at the stream on which we are to proceed to our destination we find at a suitable place on it, a quantity of provisions, etc., that are to be taken with us, which are distributed among the respective flat-bottomed boats or canoes, and all being in readiness, away we start with the splash of the oars or the "tip", "tip," of the paddles against the gunwales of the canoes and the Canadian canoe song "En roulant ma boule roulant, en roulant ma boule" to enliven the journey. After perhaps an hour of rowing or paddling the roar of rushing waters is heard, and canoes and boats are brought to a stop, and a portage of half a mile from the foot of the rapids to the head has to be made. Boats and canoes are unloaded and they and their contents are carried over. Each man is provided with a tumpline, which is a band of cowhide about eighteen or twenty inches long and two and a half inches wide, to the

*Contributed by the Officers of the Canadian Forestry Association.

ends of which are sewn a long strip of the same material, some six feet in length and tapering from three-quarters to half an inch in width, for the purpose of tying around the article or pack to be portaged, the pack is swung on the back and the wide piece placed against the forehead and off we go. There is very little of this kind of work done nowadays. As it is near the end of the day, the foreman in charge says we had better camp for the night and make an early start in the morning. So a fire is lighted, tea made and hardtack and fried pork are soon ready, and in a short time the inner man is satisfied, pipes are lighted, the events of the day spoken of, a few stories told and a song sung, and then, as all are tired after a hard day's paddling and some are sore from the portaging, we turn into our cotton camps, roll ourselves in our blankets and sleep soon makes us oblivious, until the "leve, leve, gra' jour" of the foreman in the early morning makes us all turn out, and after a hasty breakfast similar to our supper of the previous evening, we again man our boats and canoes and the routine of the previous day is repeated until we arrive at our destination, which is generally a lumber depot and from whence we take our departure to the scene of our winter's operations. It sometimes happens that a journey of some few miles has to be made to reach the place, and as this is the case in the present instance and as there is a road a part of the way only, we have to cut a road for the remainder to where the shanty is to be located before we can take in a yoke of cattle which is wanted to draw the timber for the shanty and other buildings, and also to get in supplies.

After about a week's work all the buildings are up and the men are divided into different gangs of log or timber makers, as the case may be. There is a greater diversity amongst the timber makers, who are known as liners, scorers and hewers, where as with sawlog makers there are only the logmakers, but each have their road cutters and skidding or rollwaying teams. There is a handyman for repairing sleighs, making what is known as crotches and sloops, kinds of unshod sleighs, for hauling the timber and logs to the rollway, and as his name implies, doing the odd jobs of carpentering work around the

shanty, and last but not least, in fact I may say, the most important of all, the cook. In the days I am speaking of he had to be proficient in breadmaking, as the luxuries that constitute the menu of a present day lumber shanty were unknown and unthought of. Pork and bread and bread and pork were the only diet, and the first shanty I was ever in there was no other diet from the middle of November until the middle of the next April, except one bag of potatoes at Christmas time, which was brought from the depot packed in the middle of a load of hay, and some fish caught through the ice in an adjacent lake. Some lumber firms supplied their men with tea, but others did not and then it was a luxury paid for by the men themselves at the rate of one dollar per pound, and when such was the case the cook furnished the men with boiling water and two of them would generally go together and invest in a small tin pail and so have their tea together, while in some instances the cook would make the tea and the quantity would be charged up to the men using it. A number of men would drink cold water during the whole winter sooner than pay for the tea. This was cold comfort and now tea is as much considered a part of the board as bread or any article.

The liner (who should be a good judge of what a good pine tree is), after choosing his tree, proceeds to cut, with the assistance of the scorers, some small trees for what is called "bedding", so that the tree to be felled will not lie on the bare ground or be too deeply imbedded in the snow, thus facilitating the work of the hewer and also his own as you will see. After felling his tree he sees what size of a stick it will make and forthwith proceeds to take off a strip of bark on both sides of it, and, with a line blackened with a burnt stick of alder or reddened with a piece of chalk, strikes a line along the course stripped of bark for the guidance of the scorers and hewers. The scorers now mount the fallen tree and make notches on both sides whereby they are enabled to take off blocks or slabs as near as possible to the line already spoken of, and then chip or score the under surface so as to leave it in a condition for the hewer, who, with his broadaxe, hews to the line leaving a surface almost as smooth as if done with a

plane. The stick is then chopped off at the upper end to the length required, canted over on the bedding previously referred to, and the same process gone through as with the other two sides. It is now ready for skidding. A good sized tree is felled—a spruce, tamarac, or small pine is preferable—and is drawn to a convenient place and the stick is drawn across it in such a manner that it is left on or near a balance, so that when drawing to the stream or lake all that has to be done is to back the sleigh under the end of the stick, jump on the end to bear it done on the sleigh bunk, attach a chain around it and the sleigh beam to keep it in place and then start ahead, one end on the sleigh and the other dragging on the snow road.

The cutting up of a tree into sawlogs is a great deal simpler process than the former. All that remains to be done after the tree is felled is to measure off to the required length as many logs as the tree will make and saw off at the marks made on the bark and the logs are then ready to be rollwayed, which is a process something similar to that previously described for square timber, with this difference, that two skids are used instead of one and are placed on a head-block on the line or road, which forms the front of the rollway, the other ends being on the ground. The logs are drawn to this end and rolled towards the front where they are ready for the sleigh, by which they are drawn to the stream as soon as there is sufficient snow.

The timber and logs are then ready for the spring drive. If they are drawn to a lake a boom is generally placed around them and they are towed or kedged across to the creek leading to the main stream. The timber is then made up into cribs, of which a raft is constructed, and thus makes its way to Quebec or Montreal. Some of the logs are run into booms when they emerge from the river or creek into the main stream, and are then towed to the sorting booms where they are distributed to the different mills. A great deal of square timber is now taken by the railways to suitable points on the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and there rafted instead of being taken by water the whole way as in former years.

I might here observe that of late years, owing to the improvements made in the

manufacture of saws a great deal of the work formerly done with the axe is done with them, such as felling and butting and topping the two ends of the tree; in fact, the methods now in vogue in the woods for getting out stuff are far in advance of those employed forty years ago, more attention being given to making roads and keeping them in condition by the use of snowploughs and sprinklers, which amply repays the operators by the increased size of the loads drawn by a single pair of horses.

While improved methods for getting out logs and timber in the bush have taken place, a greater transformation has taken place in the housing and feeding of the men employed. The old camboose shanty, with its wooden chimney for allowing the smoke from the big fire to escape and also for affording a free source of ventilation, is fast disappearing, but while the present stove-heated building for sleeping and general purposes may conform to more modern ideas, I can only say this, that while the camboose shanty may often have been overcrowded, no such thing as any infectious or contagious disease was known to exist, and any effluvia from perspiring men, socks, and other paraphernalia that found their way within its precincts, had easy and effectual way of escape by the chimney, which cannot be said of the more modern building. The dining, shanty and reading rooms are certainly improvements both from sanitary and intellectual points of view and are a credit to the thoughtfulness of the lumber companies for the comfort and welfare of their employees. Then the change that has taken place in shanty fare since my first experience in 1857 almost confuses one, from bread and pork day after day during the whole winter, to a menu of fresh beef, mutton, pork, beans, butter, cheese, rice, peas, prunes, syrup and vegetables, is certainly a transformation bill of fare; and turning out to work in the early morning when the stars were twinkling in the sky and often perhaps after a two-mile walk to the scene of the day's work, to light a fire and wait for daylight, with the prospect of some frozen bread and pork for an out-of-door dinner, all this it will be admitted is in broad contrast to the present hours of labor when work is commenced at 7 a.m.

There is another matter to which I wish

to draw your attention, and that is: that while the prices of timber and sawn lumber have greatly increased, till at the present time you would think first quality lumber had reached a maximum figure, the increases in the value of standing pine, men's wages, provisions and distance of haul and a greater percentage of inferior quality in the material got out, are big offsets to the high prices now obtained by lumbermen. These circumstances are a tax on the economic forethoughts of the operator to keep down expenses in the woods, for while the cost of operating the other branches of the lumber business are calculated to a fine point, such as driving, sawing, piling and shipping, so many contingencies are liable to retard operations in the woods that an experience, ready-witted and resourceful superintendent of such work is one of the greatest necessities for economic success. The amount of capital necessary for the successful carrying-on of a large lumber business today is in strong contrast to that required forty or fifty years ago, as I will endeavor to point out. But I will go a little further back, for prior to 1851 there was no charge for ground rent and then it was only fifty cents per square mile, whereas today it is three dollars per square mile per year, and on the limit sold on the 9th-December last the amount is five dollars per year. Then, taking note of the increase in the bonus paid per square mile for the privilege of cutting the timber, in the earlier history of the trade no bonuses were exacted. The party applying for a license to cut timber furnished the agent with a description of the territory he wished to cut on and, if desired, a plan also, gave a statement of the estimated quantity he proposed to cut and deposited twenty-five per cent. of the amount of dues that would accrue on that quantity, which amount would be deducted from the accrued dues of the whole quantity when measured, at the rate of timber dues then in vogue.

My remarks referring more directly to the Province of Ontario, it will be interesting to see what the lumber trade has

contributed towards the revenue of the Province since Confederation. By the reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands from Confederation up to the end of 1902 the amount is \$29,583,386.26, of which sum the Ottawa district has contributed \$7,804,769.67, or nearly \$216,800 per annum. Up to and inclusive of 1883 the Ottawa District contributed nearly one-half of the annual revenue received from timber dues, etc., but since that time the Huron and Georgian Bay Districts and also Rainy River have been operated upon so largely that a greater proportion of revenue has been contributed by them, both by timber dues and ground rent and bonus on limits sold, which has placed the Ottawa territory from that period, considerably in the background, especially in the item of bonus, for it must be borne in mind that the greater part of the Ottawa territory was placed under license when pine lands were not considered as valuable as they have proved to be of late years and passed from the Crown to the first licensees at the upset price of \$4 or \$5 per mile. And the quality and quantity of timber to the mile was far in excess of that sold in the Western territory in later years.

Before closing I wish to throw out a suggestion somewhat on the following lines: That in view of the increased value of standing pine and spread of settlement into townships under timber license, some different arrangement from that now existing should be adopted, whereby the licensee should be reimbursed by the Government for any pine trees that may be upon a lot located, such pine trees to become the actual property of the settler at such rate per tree as would compensate the licensee for his loss, which amount would be a charge against the lot, no patent to be issued until it was paid. An arrangement somewhat on this basis would give the settler an interest in preserving his pine trees from fire, while at the same time contributing to give assistance to the fire ranger. But territory now under timber license and not open to settlement, should be kept in that state until the pine is removed.



A Kipawa Moose Hunt.

By A. C. L.

We left Montreal on the evening of October 2nd, 1903, by the Canadian Pacific's Soo Line Express and arrived at Mattawa on the morning of the third. After a wait of one hour and a half in Mattawa, during which time we took breakfast, we boarded a Kipawa train. This little backwood village is the end of the iron; we arrived there in nice time for lunch. Here we procured our guide and outfit, which included two canoes, and embarked for a three hours' paddle, broken by a couple of portages; we reached our camping ground and had everything snug by supper time.

Next morning the weather was perfect—a beautiful warm day, and we carelessly strolled through the bush looking for tracks and finding many partridge, of which we shot several. After returning to the camp we trolled for a quarter of an hour and in that time got four large "pickereel" (pike-perch.)

We did not want to do too much the first day, so took things quite easily. The following morning, however, we were out by daylight, taking with us our guide and his birchbark horn. We made our way to a point that our Indian said was a good crossing place for moose, and he called at intervals for, perhaps, three hours. Alas, no welcoming answer was heard, though there were numerous tracks in the mud by the lake and our guide pointed out many that were fresh, consequently, we were by no means discouraged. We put in our time until four o'clock fishing and resting; then we returned to the crossing place and resumed our watch. Our Indian would not call, as the wind had risen and he thought it would do more harm than good; so we simply stood still, listening, watching and waiting until dusk. The breeze died with the sun and Louis took up his birch bark horn and gave an admirable imitation of the bull-moose's challenge and to our delight, this was shortly answered by a snort that seemed to come directly across the Lake. Louis said it was made by a young bull and that he was coming towards us. After a few coaxing calls, Lou-

is succeeded in enticing the moose into the lake.

Splash! We were rapidly becoming excited, and we jumped into the canoe in a hurry, yet we were careful to make as little noise as possible. We could now see the moose swimming towards a point fifty yards away. Louis paddled us down until we were within twenty yards of the moose, which now stopped and faced us, looking intently in our direction. By this time the moon had risen, but it shone dimly through a hazy sky and the wind out on the lake was blowing rather too strong for accurate shooting. I raised my rifle, and the moose swung round facing the further shore, yet he was not quite convinced that we were foes, as the wind was blowing from him towards us, so he stood still.

Louis whispered "Don't shoot; see how close I go to him." He then paddled us ten yards nearer the moose, when I fired. The animal made a jump into deep water and swam back to the place at which he entered the lake. I took up a paddle and helped Louis in getting after him, but owing to the wind and rough water, we could not get up to him before he landed and disappeared in the swamp. We jumped ashore and examined his tracks by the aid of an electric flash light that I carry on hunting trips, and found blood stains on sticks and grass, which showed that my aim had not been altogether wide.

We decided it was useless to attempt tracking him at night through a cedar swamp, so we returned to our canoe and were about to start home when we heard another splash a few yards down the lake. We paddled in the direction of the sound as quickly as we could, but only arrived in time to hear a moose retreating through the brush. We then paddled across the lake and used the horn, as it was just possible there might be another one, and we ran the chance of recalling the moose that we had heard but not seen. Within half an hour our patience was rewarded by the answering snort from the bush some distance from our left. After the customary recall-

ing by our guide, a bull-moose emerged from the woods and started up the lake shore toward the point where our wounded moose had left the water.

The moon was now shining brightly, but owing to the fluky, shifting wind, my Indian did not care to go too close, so we laid resting on our paddles one hundred and fifty yards from the animal. As the moose drew nearer and was not more than perhaps fifty yards from where the wounded bull entered the bush, Louis remarked that if he got scent of the blood he would follow the trail. This proved a true prediction, for before we got within a safe range for a shot from the canoe in moonlight, he struck the first bull's trail and followed it into the bush. For an hour or more we paddled around, and heard the big fellow prowling through the swamp, giving an occasional snort and evidently prodded his unfortunate comrade. We verified this next morning when we tracked the wounded moose for miles and saw, plainly, where the larger moose had been following the smaller one, and every hundred yards or so we found a little pool of blood, and his tracks showed that he had started off in a hurry, no doubt having been prompted so to do by his wounded brother.

We struck camp that day and started for new hunting grounds. We pitched our tent, finally, on a small island in the big lake. Rain came on towards evening and continued all next day and the following night, and such a gale raged that we were unable to leave the island.

On Thursday the wind was still high, but it had fallen sufficiently to enable us to leave the island, so we pulled up our stakes and returned to our first camping ground, having decided to hunt again at the

crossing place where we had previously tried our luck.

Thursday evening we were out again, but were unsuccessful. On Friday morning we laid in camp until after daylight and then paddled down the lake half a mile to some narrows, which are about one hundred and fifty yards across. Louis's quick eye spied a fine big bull standing by the shore watching us, with erect head and his great ears thrown forward. The Indian turned the bow of the canoe toward the moose and paddled cautiously, bringing me within seventy-five yards of the beast. I had, in the meantime, got my rifle ready for action; then I aimed carefully for the animal's chest, and pressed the trigger. The moose jumped about ten feet forward, swung around and made for the bush. I fired again and the moose fell. On examination I found my first shot had been too low for a mortal wound, but my second had hit him in the head, behind the ear. The antlers were of a very fair size, although not as large as some I have secured, nevertheless, I had enjoyed rare sport.

Having thus secured a moose, we decided to take a trip through a chain of small lakes to White Lake. This we found very beautiful and we enjoyed the trip, that lasted three days, exceedingly. We saw three moose, besides those already mentioned, but once only were we enabled to get range. One night we slept in a desolate lumber camp that had a fire place made in the old fashion style of large flat stones. In it we had a glorious fire and next morning I was very glad to toast myself at it, for at four a. m. I went down to the shore of the lake to wash, slipped off a log into the icy water and had to return to camp and dry myself before going out to look for more moose.

The Atlin district of British Columbia is gaining notoriety, not only on account of the richness of its alluvial gravels, but also as an attraction to sportsmen. Last autumn several expeditions were made by English sportsmen, and from local accounts they found much variety of game.

Moose, cariboo, sheep (*ovis fanini*), goat, bear and lynx are all found in the neighborhood, and one sportsman is reported to have counted thirty-two big horn in one flock. The country has many attractions for camping parties, as there are innumerable trout in the lakes and wild fowl, grouse and ptarmigan are plentiful.

From Golden to Windermere.

By A. C. ST. JOHN.

One of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful trip in British Columbia, is that from Golden to Lake Windermere, one of the Mother Lakes of the great Columbia River.

The River itself is seldom over a hundred feet in width, and winds about between the foot hills of the Rockies on one side and those of the Selkirks on the other. The River bottom is really about one and a half miles in width, but it is cut up by numerous small channels bordered with tall Cottonwoods and an undergrowth of red willow, Saskatoons, high bush cranberries and wild rose bushes. During the months of June and July the river runs bank-full and these bushes and their blossoms appear to be growing out of the water. The background of rugged mountains makes a wonderful contrast.

For the first fifty miles above Golden, the benches on either hand are heavily wooded, but at Spillamachen the valley broadens and becomes a park country with bunch grass and scattering large Douglas firs.

A string of lakes lying at the foot of the Selkirks here offer magnificent sport to the fisherman. They are at a distance of four to eight miles from the River, but can be readily reached by good pack trails. They have never been fished except by miners and prospectors, and are as full of trout as they could well be.

The highest peak in sight of the Columbia, Mount Ethelbert, overshadows these fishing lakes, which have not yet received a name.

The journey as Lake Windermere is approached is intensely interesting. Perpendicular banks one and two hundred feet in height, formed of the sediment of ancient glacial streams, are now and again cut into the most fanciful shapes by the action of rains and melting snow, giving the appearance of ruined castles, grander than any that may be seen on the Rhine.

Two miles from the Lake, is passed the

last of the turbulent mountain streams which up to this have made the waters turbid, and the River becomes beautifully clear. Here are the salmon beds, the spawning ground of the persevering fish that have fought their way up from the distant Pacific. Twenty years ago the Indians from the surrounding country, and even from the Kootenay Valley in Montana, used to congregate here, and it was not unusual for them to spear one thousand fish in one night, but fish wheels on the Lower Columbia, and steamboat wheels churning up their carefully prepared spawning beds, have spoilt the locality even for all but the most venturesome salmon rovers. A few are still to be seen and the water which is here only three or four feet deep fairly teems with smaller fish.

The view on entering Lake Windermere is one never to be forgotten. A beautiful sheet of water one and a half miles wide and ten miles long, bordered by green rolling hills, and behind that the great ice-crested Rockies and Selkirks.

Windermere, half way up the Lake, possesses a very good hotel, which is well run and at moderate prices. The bathing and boating cannot be excelled. The weather during the summer months is dry and cloudless. A breeze generally starts after sunrise and lasts till afternoon, when the lake becomes perfectly calm. It is never squally. There are no meadow lands nor swamps in the vicinity and Windermere is free from mosquitoes.

The steamer "North Star", which during the months of June, July and August runs on the Columbia River, is a large sternwheel boat, newly fitted up, clean and comfortable. She makes two trips per week; one leaving Golden on Tuesday morning and returning Wednesday, and a longer trip leaving on Friday morning and returning on Sunday, giving a full day on Lake Windermere.

Fish and Game Near Ottawa.

By "EBOR.

Did you ever travel over the Gatineau Railway, which not many years ago, owing to its curves and windings, was locally known as the "Corkscrew", but now is proud of its designation as the "Ottawa, Northern and Western" branch of the C.P.R. ? Did you ever make a journey on the cars of the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway ? These cars used to be lettered "P.P. & J.R." and it was not long before the entire countryside was designating the railway as the "Push, Pull and Jerk" road." The two local names have passed into oblivion since both lines became branches of the great transcontinental road. The zeal and energy which characterizes the management of the C. P. R. top-notchers in railway organization, have been extended to these railways. Both lines have been improved ; new cars have been procured ; curves have been taken out ; the corkscrewing has in large measure passed away, and practically new road beds have been constructed. This is a preliminary.

When a man goes fishing or hunting he wants to travel comfortably, and there is no country near to the busy haunts of men so easily accessible to the sportsman, as are the fishing and hunting resorts of the Gatineau and Pontiac districts. The city of Ottawa is the home of not less than thirty incorporated Fish and Game clubs, with memberships ranging from ten to sixty. A club may have either hunting or fishing privileges, or both. Latterly all the fishing clubs whose waters are in the counties of Pontiac or Wright have leased the hunting territories adjacent thereto.

These counties have been well named the "Counties of Ten Thousand Lakes." As a matter of fact the number of lakes, all of which literally teem with fish, is countless. Into hundreds of them has a line never been dipped. These lakes abound with the gamey black bass, the grey trout, or the speckled trout, and when the fishing season is over and the sportsman desires more active exercise, he can range the glorious hills of the Gatineau or Pontiac after the red deer.

It is noteworthy that within the last three or four years deer have been very plentiful within thirty or forty miles of the Capital. The reason for this is said to be the increase in the number of wolves, with the attendant result that the deer are driven south, nearer to the settlements. The accompanying snap shots were taken on the hunting territory of The Coulonge Fish and Game Club, one of the most thriving sporting organizations which has its headquarters in Ottawa. The Club has a lease of a fine trout lake known as Moose Lake, three hours' drive from Fort Coulonge, and of fifteen miles of hunting territory surrounding it.

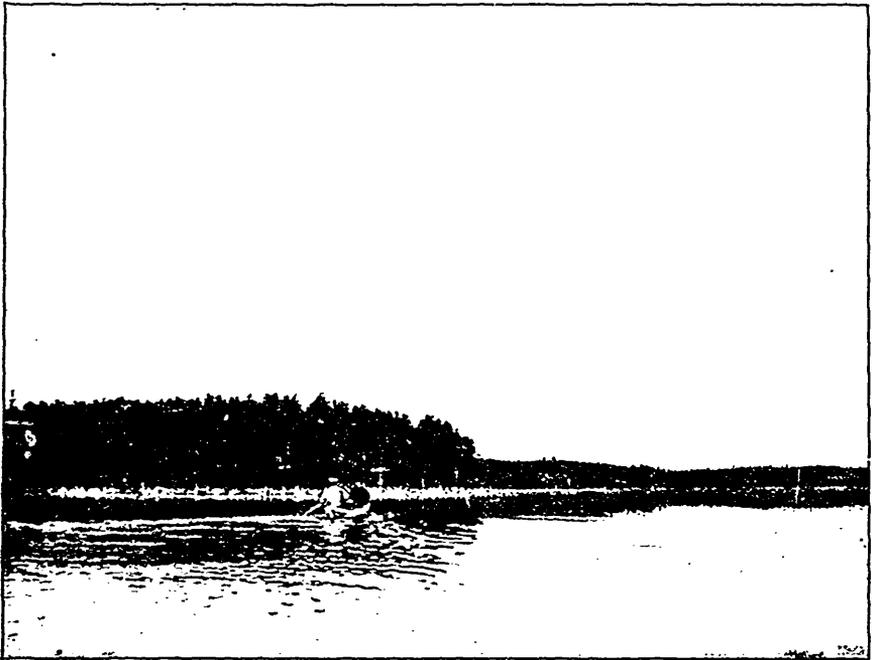
Probably one of the most remarkable sights ever witnessed by a hunter was that which fell to the lot of Mr. W. J. Code, a well-known Ottawa barrister, who is president of the Coulonge Club, and his guide, Billy Davis, last October. They were sitting on a point on the east shore of Moose Lake watching across the water to the west shore, along which the dogs were giving tongue. Suddenly to their left, in a little bay, a fine doe and two beautiful fawns took the water. Neither Mr. Code nor his guide stirred. The mother and her young frolicked around in the bay for some time, totally oblivious of the presence of man. After remaining in close proximity to the hunters for ten minutes the doe and her offspring headed out into deep water across the lake. The pretty sight was ample recompense for Mr. Code. He had not the heart to kill. Still straining their eyes across the lake to the other side whence the music of the dogs was coming, Mr. Code and Guide Davis were again startled by a noise in the little bay near by. Looking around they saw a magnificent buck, two does and two fawns taking the water within twenty-five yards of them. The herd had not got far from shore when the buck scented danger and the five deer immediately headed for the land. One shot from each of the hunters finished the buck and one doe ; the others were allowed to go. To see eight deer so close to them was enough for the two men in one day, and it



YARDED LOGS.
A Scene in the Canadian Lumber Woods early in the Winter.



MOOSE CALLING.
A. C. L. and his guide on the waters of Kipawa Lake.



IN MOOSELAND.
This is where A. C. L. saw one of the moose mentioned in the present issue.

may be a long time before they have such another unique experience. As Billy Davis remarked to an admiring crowd at the Jewell House at Fort Coulonge later:—"Swelp me, bhoys, I'niver seed the like of it afore, and I niver expect to see the like of it agin."

While large areas have been leased for hunting and fishing purposes in this portion of the province of Quebec, it must not be supposed that the casual visitor who may not be a member of an organized club cannot get all the fishing and hunting he desires. Either at Fort Coulonge, on the

Pontiac line, or at Gracefield and Maniwaki on the Gatineau Railway, good guides can be procured. There is an excellent hotel at Fort Coulonge, but the Gatineau District is clamouring for decent hotel accommodation. The C.P.R. has just extended this line from Gracefield to Maniwaki, skirting en route a beautiful sheet of water, the Blue Sea Lake, and it is said to be the intention of the Company to erect on its shores a fine summer hotel. As an investment the impression is that a good hotel there would certainly pay.

British Columbia Game.

(From B. C. Bulletin No. 17)

It is difficult, in brief compass, to write about the game of British Columbia. The animals and birds which are hunted for sport are numerous and widely distributed over a vast extent of country presenting many opportunities of, as well as many obstacles to, success. The big game, such as grizzly bear, mountain sheep, caribou, are only found in the mountain fastnesses or the more inaccessible parts of the Province, and, therefore, their pursuit is not to be undertaken lightly. As, however, the difficulties and dangers incident to this life form the principal zest for true sport, British Columbia as a country is, and ought to be, a very attractive field for sportsmen. Accompanying this is a check list containing the more familiar birds and mammals. This has been prepared by Mr. John Fannin, Curator of the Provincial Museum, than whom no one is better qualified to deal with the subject. As this list gives the habitat of all the game animals, it is unnecessary to more than refer to some of the phases of sport in British Columbia.

Frequent inquiries are made by persons in Great Britain and elsewhere, who are looking to this country as a field in which to shoot and fish; and there are many disappointments upon the part of such per-

sons upon arrival in regard to the conditions which exist. Many of the big game sportsmen who come to the Province are extravagantly outfitted, and to many others the supposed cost acts as a deterrent.

In regard to big game—grizzly, caribou, and mountain sheep—it may be well to quote a letter written to a gentleman in quest of such information.

"First, as to the cost of outfitting, \$500 a month, which will include a cook, a guide, and five ponies, will take any person very comfortably. Complete outfits can be obtained here, and much cheaper and better than at home, and all that is really necessary to obtain is rifles and blankets. It is a great mistake to buy expensive outfits in England, and in writing to your friends you should advise them on this point. Guides vary from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day and can be obtained on the ground. Manson, of Lillooet, a half-breed son of an old Hudson's Bay Company officer, is the best guide in the country, and consequently the most expensive. He lives at Ashcroft. Indian guides can be had for \$2.50 a day. Hunting parties can be outfitted at Lillooet or Hope. I would advise Manson because he knows every corner and nook of the country and is thoroughly reliable and well informed on every phase of big game

sport. However, in order to obtain his services it will be necessary to give him ample notice as he is constantly in demand.

"Now then, as to the game itself: For mountain sheep, perhaps the most attractive game of British Columbia, the best places are the Bridge River country in Lillooet District, French Bar Creek, Chilcooten, and Ashnola in the Similkameen country. The last named place was the most famous for big horn in the country, but is now pretty well shot out. October and November are the best months for sheep.

"Mountain goats are found anywhere on the mountains of the Coast from the 49th parallel as far north as you can go. They inhabit the most inaccessible mountains and are not regarded as much sport as they are stupid animals and easily bagged when reached. The mountain goat can be hunted at any time in season.

"The wapiti (American elk) are found only in the centre of Vancouver Island, where they are fairly plentiful.

"The nearest place for the caribou is in the Okanagan District. They are plentiful throughout Kootenay, in the Cariboo District and away north in the Omineca, Cassiar and Peace River Districts, where they are exceedingly plentiful. The caribou are shot principally in September and October.

"The best place for grizzly is in the Bridge River country, and they are found throughout Kootenay, in the Hope Mountains and all up the Coast Range into Alaska. May and June are the months for shooting grizzly. Black and brown bear are found everywhere in the country.

"The common kind of deer are plentiful everywhere."

The charges of good guides, who are absolutely necessary, are as a rule \$2.50 and 50 cents for horses per day. Where special arrangements are made in regard to a cook, the consideration would be about \$1.50 a day. In a word, the requirements depend very largely upon a man's tastes, but \$500 a month is an ample allowance for two men, and it can be done very comfortably for \$300. Of course, men like Manson of Lillooet and McDougall of Vernon are more expensive, but in the opinion of sportsmen who know the country they are the best obtainable and well worth the

money. The following notes from Mr. W. F. Burton, from whom the information in this chapter is largely obtained, will give practically all that is necessary to be known on the subject.

For mountain sheep (*ovis montana*), mule deer, grizzly and mountain goat, Chilcotin and Bridge River countries are specially recommended. In respect to mountain sheep, larger heads, but less plentiful, are to be found in the Rocky Mountains, Golden being the best starting place.

In respect to other varieties of sheep (*ovis fannini*, *stonei* and *dalli*) moose and caribou, the Atlin country is recommended.

On Vancouver Island, wapiti (elk), black bear, black tailed deer, wolf and panther are plentiful.

Caribou, mule deer, grizzly, brown and black bear and mountain goat are to be found in the Okanagan and Kettle River country, for which Vernon is the principal starting point. Here is a very wide extent of country to be exploited.

In Cassiar there are mostly caribou, grizzly, brown and black bear. In the far north, if the hunter had the time and would risk the expense, moose and caribou in great numbers would reward him.

In the northern interior, beaver are very plentiful, particularly in the Ootsa Lake country; very few foxes are to be found except in the extreme north land; otter are very plentiful on the Island and are found scattered on the Mainland; lynx are distributed all over the Mainland, also the wolverine. Panther are quite numerous on the Island of Vancouver. They are to be found also in the southern interior and are hunted with dogs.

In respect to feathered game and fishes it is still more difficult to specify without going into lengthy details, as they are very widely distributed.

Pheasants, which have been imported, are now very plentiful in the southern end of Vancouver Island, and on the Lower Mainland. All kinds of grouse are also plentiful in the same localities. Blue grouse are very abundant everywhere.

Snipe are found principally on Lulu Island, and this district for that particular sport is hard to beat. A good average day's shooting will give thirty brace to the man for a day, but larger bags can be had. There are also plover to be found

here in the spring, and the duck shooting is excellent. Wild fowl, such as geese and ducks, are to be found in great abundance over the whole Coast, in the proper season, but particularly on the bays and inlets of Vancouver Island. Sooke Harbour on the south, and Quatsino on the north, are perhaps the most favorable localities.

Attempts have been made to give a list of lakes and streams in the Province recommended for fishing, but this is quite hopeless as it is difficult to discriminate. As in everything else there are favorite localities, but in respect to trout nearly every part of the Province has its attractions. The best known resorts, however, on the Island are Shownigan Lake and Cowichan River and Lake; on the Mainland the Coquitlam and Brunette Rivers, streams in Lillooet, the Shuswap and Okanagan lakes, and the Kootenay River.

Salmon in British Columbia, though not ready to rise to the fly, are considered good sport during the season. Spring salmon and steelheads are caught throughout the year. Cohoes and sockeyes during the runs in the latter part of August and September and during the early part of October, according to the run, afford good sport. They may be trolled for in nearly all the waters of the Coast. The best salmon fishing in British Columbia, and possibly in the world, is to be found in Campbell River, on Vancouver Island. Fish have been caught here with rod and line, weighing over seventy pounds, while the average is about fifty pounds.

The whole interior of the Province, Island and Mainland, possesses a wonderful system of water communication, lakes and rivers. These, as well as the lesser streams, are abundantly stocked with fish, principally salmon or trout, the several varieties of which have already been enumerated. There are also whitefish in the northern waters. While the best known and favorite resorts are on Vancouver Island, there is no locality where a fisherman may not prosecute with zest this time-honoured sport; and even on the seacoast, during the salmon run, with trolling line he will meet with gratifying success.

The waters of Kootenay and Southern Yale are already becoming locally noted as fishing resorts, and when lines of communication are opened up, the rivers and lakes of the whole interior will attract numerous fishermen, affording as they do fish of uncommon size and number.

Of the varieties of trout found in the rivers, streams and lakes of the province, the steelhead trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) is the best known and most highly considered, because of its abundance, great size, and "game" and commercial qualities. In our waters it averages about twelve pounds in weight, though specimens weighing from twenty to twenty-four pounds are not uncommon. As a "game fish" the steelhead is considered by many fishermen to have no equal in fresh water. It readily takes a fly or spoon-bait, and "puts up a stiff fight, taxing the skill of the angler and the strength of his tackle to bring it to net or gaff."

There are numerous forms of trout to be found in the Upper Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and in many of their tributary lakes, that cannot be distinguished by any technical character from the steelhead, but which, because of the many differences in habit, form and color, have been given many different names. Of these, perhaps the best known to anglers is the very game fish which abounds in the Kamloops, Shuswap, Okanagan and Kootenay Lake regions, to which Dr. Jordan gave the name of Kamloops trout (*Salmo kamloops*). The smaller specimens of this trout readily take a fly, but the largest specimens are seldom secured except by means of trolling.

In addition to the salmon and trout which abound in our waters, we have the Great Lake trout (*Christivomer namaycush*) and the Dolly Varden trout (*salvelinus parkei*), which are easily distinguished from the true trout by their red or orange spots. Both these fish attain a large size, the Great Lake trout not uncommonly weighing as high as thirty pounds, while the Dolly Varden not uncommonly attain a weight of from fifteen to twenty pounds.

B. C. Game Laws
(Abridged)

Species of Birds, Animals, etc.	Unlawful to shoot or destroy during close season as shown below (dates both inclusive).	Unlawful to buy, sell or expose for sale, show or advertisement.	Unlawful to Kill or Take
Beaver.....	1st April to 1st November.....	At any time.....	Unlawful to Kill or Take
Birds living on noxious insects.....	At any time.....	At any time.....	
Bittern.....	1st March to 31st August.....	At any time.....	More than five in one season.
Black-bird (English).....	At any time.....	Before October 1st.....	
Caribou.....	1st January to 31st August.....	At any time.....	More than ten in one season, or hunt with dogs, or kill for hides alone. More than two hundred and fifty in one season. More than two in one season,
Caribou (cow or calf).....	At any time.....	At any time.....	
Chaffinch.....	At any time.....	At any time.....	More than five in one season.
Deer (fawn under 12 months).....	At any time.....	Before September 1st.....	
Deer (buck).....	15th December to 31st August.....	At any time.....	More than five in one season.
Deer (does).....	15th December to 31st August.....	At any time.....	
Duck (of all kinds).....	1st March to 31st August.....	During close season.....	More than two in one season.
Elk, Wapiti (bull).....	1st January to 31st August.....	At any time.....	
Elk, Wapiti (cow).....	At any time.....	At any time.....	More than two in one season.
Elk, Wapiti, calf under two years.....	At any time.....	At any time.....	
Grouse of all kinds (including Prairie Chickens).....	1st January to 31st August.....	At any time except Blue Grouse which may be sold during season.....	More than two in one season.
Gull.....	At any time.....	At any time.....	
Hare.....	1st January to 31st August.....	Before October 1st.....	More than two in one season.
Hercn.....	1st March to 31st August.....	During close season.....	
Land Otter.....	1st April to 1st November.....	At any time.....	More than two in one season.
Linnnet.....	At any time.....	At any time.....	
Marten.....	1st April to 1st November.....	At any time.....	More than five in one season. More than three in one season.
Meadow Lark.....	1st March to 31st August.....	Before October 1st.....	
Moose (bull).....	1st Jan. try to 31st August.....	At any time.....	More than five in one season.
Moose (cow or calf under twelve months).....	At any time.....	Before October 1st.....	
Mountain Goat.....	15th December to 31st August.....	Before October 1st.....	More than three in one season.
Mountain Sheep (ram).....	15th December to 31st August.....	Before October 1st.....	
Mountain Sheep (ewe or lamb).....	At any time.....	At any time.....	More than three in one season.
Partridge (English).....	At any time.....	At any time.....	
Pheasant (cock).....	At any time.....	At any time.....	More than three in one season.
Pheasant (hen).....	At any time.....	At any time.....	
Plover.....	1st March to 31st August.....	During close season.....	More than three in one season.
Quail (of all kinds).....	At any time.....	At any time.....	
Robin.....	Farmers only may shoot in gardens bet. June 1 & Sept. 1.....	At any time.....	To take or destroy at any time
Skylark.....	At any time.....	At any time.....	
Thrush.....	At any time.....	At any time.....	To take or destroy at any time
Eggs of protected birds.....	At any time.....	At any time.....	

A Manitoba Moose.

By A. R. DOUGLAS.

Every ardent sportsman keenly awaits that time of the year when the laws of his country permit him to take his rifle in hand and wend his way into the forest in search of big game, and, if he be lucky, return with one or even two good heads, as evidence of his prowess.

In order to be successful certain conditions are necessary, and among the most important are: a country wherein game abounds, a good guide, and, if the locality be thickly wooded, a good fall of snow accompanied by a light wind. As regards the former, Manitoba compares favorably with any of the other provinces of the Dominion. As regards a guide and companion none could be better versed in all things pertaining to sport than my esteemed friend, whom I shall here call the Colonel.

After days of weary waiting, light flurries of snow began to fall, gradually increasing towards evening, until the ground was covered in depth to about eight inches, after which the snow ceased falling, and the wind began to moan plaintively through the trees.

Our rifles are carefully oiled and examined, blankets, provisions and other necessities of life packed securely, until everything is in readiness for an early morning start.

Long ere the first faint streaks of dawn have touched the Eastern sky, we are urging our horses up the primitive trail which leads into the Riding Mountains, and after a rough, but nevertheless pleasant trip, we reach camp at noon. Our abode consists of a small cabin made from the rough hewn logs of the forest and surrounded by spruce trees, which afford an excellent protection from the wind. The Colonel soon has the kettle boiling and we partake of a plain but satisfying meal, after which we prepare for the chase.

Owing to the large number of accidents which occur during the shooting season, whereby hunters are shot down by fellow-hunters, through carelessness and perhaps what is particularly termed "buck-fever," which prompts them to shoot at any object that moves in the bush, without first

ascertaining whether it be a man or a deer, we decide to put on white sweaters and caps covered with white material, as a precautionary measure. Such a costume as this is not only minimizes the chances of being mistaken for a deer, but it also renders the hunter less conspicuous against the snow, so that he can occasionally approach quite close to a moose or elk before their inquisitive nature is satisfied.

The wind having dropped during the morning, we strike off into that section of the country known as the Bald Hills, so-called owing to their peculiar conformation, a series of abrupt, treeless elevations, separated by deep ravines and noted feeding ground for elk. A careful search throughout this section proved fruitless, although tracks of elk were numerous, a band evidently remained here during the night. The sun having disappeared over the western horizon, we set out in the direction of camp, as it is fast growing dark and snow is beginning to fall; we encounter numerous lynx tracks on the way back, and here a relic of the Red man's craftiness in the form of a bear trap of the dead-fall variety, yet unsprung. At last we reach camp, footsore and weary; the Colonel prepares a welcome meal, to which we do ample justice, and after a comforting pipe, we roll up in our blankets and are soon in the arms of Morpheus.

Long before daybreak we prepare breakfast, after which we lay out plans for the day. A brisk wind is blowing from the north, slightly stirring the trees, so that a snapping of a twig or rustling of a branch would scarcely be noticeable, whereas on a calm day the slightest noise such as this would immediately be distinguished by the delicate and wonderfully acute auditory apparatus of the deer tribe, and thus the presence of the hunter would be betrayed. Thus we decide to hunt in the heavy timber, and filling our pockets with bannock we start. After travelling for several miles we come across the tracks of a moose going in a southerly direction, and being fresh we decide to follow. Cautiously we creep along over fallen logs, through

underbrush and scrub well-nigh impassable, along the edge of a steep ravine, carefully picking our steps and walking one behind the other in lock-step fashion, so as to resemble the footsteps of one man, owing to the theory that a moose will listen intently to one man's approach, while two would cause a hasty retreat. At last the tracks turn abruptly east and to all appearance the animal is heading for a favorite stamping known as the "Big Lick", so we hasten on, the wind now slightly in our favor, so that he will be unable to scent us. Entering a section of timber more heavily wooded than the rest, we come across the fresh imprints of his massive body in the snow where he had lain not long before, and we knew he was not far from us. With extreme caution we move on, when, suddenly, the snapping of a branch caused us to look in the direction from whence the sound came, and there, under a clump of spruce trees stood a magnificent bull moose, his head elevated, nostrils dilated, sniffing the air as if scenting danger, his massive antlers and pendulant beard giving him a most formidable appearance.

As we threw up our rifles he turned with a snort of rage and was off at a terrific pace, but, alas, poor fellow, his mad rush suddenly ceased at the sharp crack of two 30-30's, for he suddenly swung around and came toward us, his eyes flashing fire. But

it was seen that he was hit in a vital part, as suddenly he stopped and his huge body trembled violently. Another shot through the lungs caused him to fall heavily, and he lay tearing up the snow and dirt with his front feet, in the vain endeavor to rise. With a determined effort he raised himself on his fore legs, but a bullet, behind the ear caused him to roll on his side, and with a last spasmodic contraction of the muscles he ceased to move.

The head proved to be valuable. Although not extra large the antlers were exceptionally uniform, having ten points each, and the beard, or bell, was well developed. After removing the internal organs, and packing the carcass with snow, we struck out for camp, blazing a trail as we went with our hatchets, and that night, as we smoked our pipes and recalled the incidents of the day, we felt at peace with the world.

It is needless to recall the difficulty with which this cumbersome eight hundred pounds of moose was removed from the bush, as every hunter has a knowledge of the many obstacles to be surmounted in such an undertaking as this; suffice it to say that the fascination of a hunter's life with all its hardships clings to one, and my heart yearns for the day when, with rifle in hand, I shall again seek those pleasant hills and valleys "where romps the lordly moose."

In an interesting paper read recently by Mr. Kivas Tully, C. E., before the Canadian Institute at Toronto on the "Fluctuations of Lake Ontario" he ascribes the lowering of the level of the water of the lake to the reckless destruction of the forests in Ontario, also in Michigan and Wisconsin, by lumbering and consequent fires, in the drainage area of the great lakes, without a partial or corresponding substitution by planting. The Chicago drainage canal and the deepening of the outlet of Lake Ontario at the Galops Rapids have also contributed to this result, and it might be possible to regulate the level of the lakes by engineering works such as a dam across the Niagara River at Buffalo. The theory of the rise and fall of level during regular periods was not considered

as being supported by the facts of the case. The diminution of the rain and snowfall from 1858 to 1893 was given as 2.602 inches, and from 1893 to 1903 as 1.583 inches, while the Toronto harbor records show a lowering of the level of the water of Lake Ontario during the same period of 13.61 inches. Mr. Tully pointed out the setting apart of Forest Reserves in Ontario as a step in the right direction, but made objection to the cutting of the small timber which was being done so extensively on pulpwood limits. The suggestion was made that if a small percentage of the large amount derived from the recent sale of timber limits in Ontario was set apart for reforestation it would do much to mitigate the evil effects of the wholesale destruction of the forests.

Is The Indian Hardy?

By C. C FARR.

The cold weather of this winter threatens to become historical. I remember one season like it, but it was about twenty-seven years ago ; a season in which the thermometer got down to business below the zeroes at an early date, and stayed there for a long time. The reason why I remember it so well, was that I happened to be on a trip for furs, in the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company, and when furs are the objective point in that business, you question not the order or conditions of going, but you simply go, and if the thermometer is thirty degrees below zero, or thirty degrees above it, it is all the same. Your duty is to see that the fur list of the year compares favorably with that of the past, otherwise there is a good chance of receiving from the man who is toasting his shins at the stoves of the best hotels in the city that happens to be headquarters, a gentle reminder that your post is going behind, and that if you expect promotion you have got to do better. The whole of life can be summed up into the proposition of bread and butter, with occasional trimmings, for the man, his wife, and little ones. Hence the dictum of the man with the warm shins has to be accepted, and you simply cool your own. And this is how it is done.

The ordinary covering for a man with a "strape" working for the Hudson's Bay Company, was, I will not say is, a four-point blanket. The ordinary working man had to keep himself warm with a three point, that is, two sizes smaller than the "Boss's", and he was lucky if he happened to be a small man, for a three point blanket will cover a small man as well as a four point will cover a large one. The question might naturally arise, why should the covering for the night be so light? The answer is simple, for every pound of covering, or comfort, loaded on to the flat sleigh would mean so much less tobacco, grease, twine, sugar, and other merchandise, which, in the trackless forest spell FURS !

On this particular occasion I took the regulation four point, and as my men, who

were Indians, had only their regulation three points, I was encouraged to think that I could live, if they could.

The wind went round to the north with a rush after we had started, and the Indians said to me: "Tah keesina", which means, "it is going to be cold." And it was cold, so that our mufflers froze to our embryonic mustaches. The mustache of a pure Indian remains embryonic all his life. I was not pure Indian, hence my muffler bothered me in this respect most. I was essentially green in the business and I wondered what they would do. It was a shivering kind of wonder, for the only Indian that I had seen face the cold weather, in the open, while I was sleeping in a stove-warmed tent, was old Jean Baptiste, a man who had made fifty trips to Moose Factory, and in those days, two trips a year were as much as a man could do. I had noticed that he would light a small fire on the top of the snow around which he would strew some balsam brush, in the collecting of which he would display a spirit of economy, that either betokened a constitutional laziness, or a constitutional hardihood, which one might expect to find in a moose, but not in a man. He would then wrap himself up in a single blanket—three point, of course—and sleep peacefully all night. In the morning I would see him trudging around in his bare feet, collecting the remnants of the wood that he had cut on the previous evening, stirring up the ashes of the fire, which would have sunk about two feet below the brush-covered platform whereon he had slept, and after warming up a little the rags that served him for socks, he would wrap his feet in them, put on his moccasins, and be ready for another's day's work. This man lived, they say, to the age of ninety, and goodness knows how many years he might have lived if he taken ordinary care of himself. Now, I did not care to submit myself to the same conditions of living, especially in winter, that this man considered only normal and natural, hence I watched with apprehension what they were going to do with me, for I confess

that I dreaded the prospect of a night's rest, or rather roost, on that kind of an elevated platform of brush, with the fire sizzling about two feet below me.

I need not have been apprehensive, for these men knew their business, and were to the manner born. This is what they did, and to me at the time it was a revelation, a lesson in the first book of woodcraft. They took off their snowshoes, used them as shovels, and soon had a pit dug out in the deep snow, which in itself would have afforded a certain amount of protection from "Kee-waydin"—the north wind—but that was not all. They stuck into the walls of the pit at an angle of about forty-five degrees, poles, upon which they stretched the "abuck-quan", a covering of cotton, and beneath this they spread any quantity of balsam brush, forming a bed fit for a King. Upon this brush they spread a spare covering, for a blanket could not be spared, and they made in the centre of the pit a roaring fire of dry poplar. To the uninitiated it was a revelation, indeed, for the result of all these preparations, the pit, the "abuck-quan," and the fire was to make such warmth and comfort that, compared to the outside conditions, with the thermometer about thirty degrees below zero, was as enjoyable as it was startling.

The tea pail was soon boiling and the bacon sizzling in the pan, so that by the time that I had disposed of all the precious freight, yet to be converted into furs, with which the flat sleigh was loaded, I was able to eat a meal with an appetite that is rarely granted to a man, unless he is a ship-wrecked sailor, or a Hudson's Bay Company employee engaged in the ordinary discharge of his duty. Then, wrapping myself in my four points of superiority, I laid me down to sleep, at peace with the world, and thoroughly comfortable. The Indians said to me: "Tah Keetchi keesina"—"it is going to be very cold." "Yes" I said sleepily, "I don't care" and I was soon into the arms of the drowsy god.

About three hours later I awoke with a shiver. There was just a glimmer of light from the fire, and there was the 'click,' 'click', made by the dying embers, a noise that those who sleep outside know so well. I hoped that the two sleeping In-

dians, who by the by, were sleeping in a far more exposed place than I was, would be disturbed by the cold, and thus induced to make up the fire, but they were sleeping too soundly, and snoring lustily, though their blankets were only three points, and very thread-bare at that. There was nothing left for me to do, but to get up, and attend to the fire myself, which I did, and groping my way in the sim, uncertain light to the wood-pile, I threw a few arm-fulls of our reserve stock upon the fire, so that soon the flames rose high into the dark night air, and again the whole atmosphere of the camp was quickly changed, and heat and comfort restored, so much so that the sleeping Indians turned over with a grunt of satisfaction, and passed again into the land of snores. I soon followed suit, taking care to make a target of my back for the rays of the briskly burning fire. Twice during the night was this process repeated, and in the early morning before daylight my guides arose, made up the fire, cooked the breakfast and awoke me just when I thought that life in sleep was worth living. "Wan-ish-kan" they shouted—"arise". "Ajaie kaygot waban"—"it is nearly daylight," and though I felt that I could, in that warmth, have slept two or three hours longer, I was fain to get up, washed my face and hands in the snow, and once more prepare for the day's work. When I reached for my mocasins, I found them frozen stiff, as hard as boards, and when I showed them to the Indians, they simply laughed, but took them over into their care, fearing no doubt that I, in my inexperience, might use methods too heroic for the occasion, and burn them into a state of uselessness. They applied the heat slowly, in small doses, making use of the warmth of the hand more than of the warmth of the fire. They rubbed, they pulled, and they squeezed the leather until they were as pliable as they had been when I put them on my feet brand new on the previous morning.

The snowshoes, they, knowing my inexperience, absolutely refused to let me have anything to do with, for a snowshoe scorched by too much heat, at a long distance from home, may lead to serious trouble, and it is astonishing how soon a blazing fire will burn out the filling of a snowshoe; I have seen the bare frames stand-



ON THE WATCH.
A well-known Ottawa man waiting for a shot.



TWO OF A KIND.
King Edward (of Ottawa) and his A. D. C.



A FORD ON THE KOOTENAY.
Mr. N. C. Atkinson's exploring expedition in the Sinclair Pass, Rocky Mountains.

ing, stuck in the snow, before a good blazing fire, before the owner was aware that the ice that had gathered on them had even been melted. The stars were still shining when we again started, but I did not feel the cold, for at that hour, though the coldest of the twenty-four, one does not feel the cold. It is about sunrise, just when the thermometer is actually beginning to rise, that one feels the cold most, and on this occasion my nose began to freeze. The Indians noticed it first, and began to laugh. They laugh at any catastrophe, short of death, and even when life has hung on the balance for moments, or minutes, provided that all danger has passed, they look at it all as a huge joke. They made me rub my afflicted point with snow, and though the process is not an enjoyable one, it had the desired effect, nor was I troubled with a recurrence of the same calamity during the rest of the journey.

Night after night we camped under the same conditions, for the weather remained

bitterly cold, even as it is doing this season, and though we occasionally struck an Indian hut, so porous are these structures that I preferred to sleep in the open bush, where wood was plentiful, and the atmosphere pure, to sleeping in a kind of rail fence, which would retain no caloric, but plenty of odor.

There is no doubt that Indians are extremely insensitive to cold. Conditions that would make a white man shiver and groan are to the Indian nothing abnormal, and he accepts them as a part of what you can't help. The difference between his winter and summer clothing is hardly distinguishable. He is more careful to keep his moccasins dry in the winter, he wears mitts, and if he is partly civilized, he will wear a muffler, while he will bind his rags around him with belt or string, instead of allowing them to flap about in the breeze, and yet he dies not, nor diminishes, except by intermarriage, which latter is going to be the real solution of the Indian question, provided the rotten system of "Reserves" can be relegated to the limbo of the past.

The Thaw.

By HELEN M. MERRILL.

I hear a whisper on the hills ;
The upland fields are bare and brown,
Only a gleam of drifted snow
Along the fences grey and low,
Tells where the white storm idly raged
A month ago.

I hear a whisper in the wood
Where pine and cedar scent the air,
And lindens and blue beeches rise,
And larches, to the glowing skies ;
Nor any early leaf, nor flower,
Yet meets mine eyes.

I hear a whisper in the stream
Amid the purple osier beds,
In meadows where the shorelarks sing,
And warbling blue birds on the wing,
Along the leafless hedges greet
The joyous spring.

I hear a whisper by the shore
Where lie the idle water-craft,
And ice-fields glimmer dull, and grey,
Down the long reaches of the bay ;
The sun and wind have wonders wrought
Since yesterday.

I hear a whisper, cheerily
It echoes on the shivering air—
From stream, and field, and busy street,
When earth and spring in joy once greet,
The silver whisper of the Thaw
Uprises sweet.

A Modern Gun.

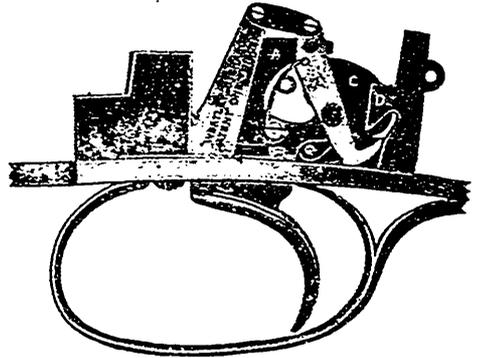
By C. A. B.

Sportsmen of middle age will remember how their first breach loader seemed to be an absolutely perfect weapon. It was not, so they then thought, possible to go farther in gun-making. The summit of the gun makers' art had been attained. Yet the piece in question was probably a double grip, breach-loader, with clumsy up-standing hammers, cylinder bored and without a top connection. It was, in truth, a long way from that ultimate perfection to which we have doubtless not yet attained. But we have certainly travelled far since these early days, and it must be admitted that the double twelve bore seems hardly capable of improvement.

Up to a short time ago the hammerless ejector marked the limit of progress: to-day we have the single trigger and detachable lock; improvements removing the apparently only objections against the older weapon. The Anson and Deeley action had few defects, but it could not be stripped without special knowledge and special tools. The modern hand detachable lock, as invented by Westley Richards, may be removed without the use of any tool for cleaning or repair, though it is hardly likely to need removing for the latter reason, seeing it consists of but four main parts, namely, a cocking lifter, hammer, main-spring and sear.

These detachable locks constitute a radical departure in gun construction, and when to them is added in the same gun a thoroughly trustworthy single trigger mechanism, we have a weapon apparently several years in advance of the ordinary hammerless ejector. The great battle in single triggers has been between the advocates of the two-pull and three-pull movements, but the two-pull has won first position. The editor of the *London Field*, an authority whose judgment is accepted without cavil by British sportsmen, carried out a careful series of investigations with all the single trigger mechanisms at present available, and he found in the Westley Richards single trigger action a perfect

piece of mechanism. Without a very careful investigation it would be difficult sometimes to say whether a lock works by a two-pull or a three-pull movement, and if dummy cartridges be used the movement will evidently be confined to the two pulls by which the locks are successfully released. If again the weapon should be shot with loaded cartridges, the parts have an intermediate movement: but even so, an involuntary pull is not necessary to free the parts so as to make it possible to fire



Westley Richards Single Trigger.

A.—Lifting plate. B.—Safety spur. C.—Weight moving under recoil.

the second barrel. Hence, it is undoubtedly correct to describe the Westley Richards single trigger as a pure two-pull mechanism, as it evidently does not require an intermediate pull as the necessary part of the double discharge. On opening the gun the hammers are cocked and the parts set in such a position that the trigger may be pulled to a certain distance. In going so far, the sear is released and the first barrel fired. Assuming recoil, a vibrating weight is brought into play by which the quiver of the finger on the trigger is prevented from firing the second barrel. All movement of recoil having ceased, the shooter involuntarily releases the trigger slightly, just sufficient to free

the locking detachment, then the second pull fires the other barrel.

Accounts from the sporting fields of England, and Scotland, show that this single trigger mechanism has made tremendous strides in public favor, and in all the big shoots, where nothing but the best in the way of guns is good enough, the single trigger is steadily crowding the older mechanism out of the running.

Personally, I am always deeply interested in an improvement in either shot gun or rifle, so I wrote to an old friend in England and asked him to examine one of these new Westley Richards guns and report to me. He replied:

"You will see from the enclosed that the hand detachable locks mark a great advance in the development of hammerless guns. The original hammerless gun, cocking by the fall of the barrels, was introduced by Westley Richards over twenty-five years ago and this weapon had a success which has never been equalled by any other system; it practically revolutionized the double shot gun. It reduced the original gun lock by about fifteen parts, and the principle of cocking by the fall of the barrels, which it initiated, is now adopted in all modern breech-loading guns. If there were any objection to this system, the only one discoverable was, that you could not strip the lock mechanism without first taking off the stock from the action and completely stripping the mechanism. Further, special tools were needed to take out the lock work; a vice was needed and also considerable skill on the part of the user was necessary. It will therefore be seen that by making the locks detachable entirely by hand without the removal of a single pin, it does away with this objection and simplifies detachment and attachment of the lock to the last degree. This system of detachability is obtained without any sacrifice in the principle or efficiency of the original hammerless lock, which is acknowledged by expert opinion, to be the strongest and simplest ever invented. It further introduced the principle of interchangeability, i.e., the easy method of attachment gives the sportsmen the opportunity of having duplicate locks if required. Every one knows, that despite all the claims that may be made to the contrary, there is bound to be a certain per-

centage of mishaps, even though they are of a trivial character, which may deprive a sportsman of the use of his gun when he most needs it, and if he should have to send his gun away to the gunsmith for a repair while in the midst of his shooting, it is impossible to gauge the extent of his disappointment. Sometimes this may be caused by the pull-off varying a shade, but sufficient to baffle him and render shooting difficult. Under any of these circumstances, consider the enormous advantage of being able, in a few seconds, to substitute one of the duplicate locks and continue shooting as before in full confidence and comfort; the gunsmith is dispensed with. This advantage does not add greatly to the cost, for an extra sum of £1-10-0 duplicate interchangeable locks may be had on any quality of gun.



The working Parts detached.

"This simple detachable system of lock tends in other ways to the sportsman's advantage; think of shooting in a heavy downpour of rain when all parts of the gun are exposed. What pleasure it must give to the sportsman to know that when he gets home he can with a minimum of trouble, take out his locks, oil them and prevent them from becoming damaged by the rust, which would be certain to accrue under the same conditions with other systems of guns.

"We have all known people of a meddling mind who never pick up a gun without snapping off the locks, or otherwise tampering with the weapon. Such treatment may sometimes cause a breakage which would be most annoying to a sportsman when out on a trip far away from a gunsmith. This annoyance, due from this meddling handling of weapons, is now removed, if the sportsman only likes to avail himself of the opportunity afforded and take out the locks from his gun when not in use.

"I believe that in Canada you experience your share of wet weather and that in ducking, mud, wet and a damp atmosphere are met with. The detachable lock, therefore, as it seems to me, appeals in a special degree to the Canadian sportsman."

It seems pretty clear from the foregoing that, at length, we have a wonderfully perfect double barrel gun. Personally, I hardly know whether to pay the greater tribute to the detachable locks or to the single trigger. I think that for Canadian shooting the detachable lock will be the most valuable feature, as one finds it so hard to keep an action such as the Anson and Deeley clean after a long spell of wet weather in the bush, but I can conceive that the pigeon shooter, and the sportsman who goes in for "driving" game, as they do in England, will find the extra rapidity gained by having only one trigger to manipulate of paramount importance. There can be no doubt that rapidity is gained, and men who have been shooting for twenty years with the double trigger gun can take up this new weapon and do better work with it than they ever did. There is nothing

to learn. You may fire one barrel or the two as quickly, or as slowly as you wish, and you need not move the hand or finger for the second shot. Moreover, and this is important, we Canadian sportsmen, are likely, shortly, to insist upon this mechanism, as in cold weather the sportsmen may wear thick gloves, something he cannot do when firing the ordinary double barrel. Of course, the system is now being applied to all the Westley Richards rifles, as well as to one-trigger guns. This firm manufactures a full line of long range single rifles, and double barrel rifles for large and small game, and all these may be had with a single trigger if preferred.

It is true a good gun costs money, and a Westley Richards 'single' trigger "hammerless" may cost as high as \$385 delivered in the United States or in Canada, but then on the other hand, one of the very best quality, without elaborate ornamentations, but in every respect a "best gun", need not cost more than \$250, a price well within the reach of most men who do much shooting. Such a gun will last a lifetime, as all the metal used in it is hard, and the fitting of the different parts is done by the most skillful workmen in the world.

Editor Rod and Gun in Canada:—

Sir.—In the interests of Rod and Gun and its readers, I would like to give you a brief report regarding the quail (Bob White) of Essex and Kent Counties. The season of 1903 was not a favorable one, the forepart being too wet and cold for incubation. The season's crop of birds, therefore, unfortunately, was limited to a small quantity. Thanks to our local sportsmen, they saw the situation of the scarcity and the days afield were somewhat shortened. The present cold winter of 1904 with heavy snow falls and crusted snow has diminished our birds to only a limited few, and should the balance of the winter finish in sleet and severe cold our quail will be extinct. I am strongly of the opinion there should be some protection in

the way of a quail industry, a breeding farm—some locality adapted suitably for fostering and hatching and wintering these birds. Importing quail is not satisfactory for reasons experienced; it is expensive and some three or four years are required in producing a sufficient number for the public—even for field trial purposes.

There are in Essex county suitable places and openings and grassy sections, protected from the sweep of prevailing storms, where a small section, say one hundred acres or more, could be properly fenced and the birds cared for and fed during the winter season, and maintained throughout the year and stock the surrounding vicinity.

Yours very truly,

F. H. CONOVER.

Leamington, Ont.

Forestry and Science.*

Dr. C. A. Schenck, Principal of the Biltmore Forest School, has issued a synopsis of the lectures delivered at the School during the fall term of 1903. After defining forestry and considering the related sciences, Dr. Schenck goes on to deal with the subject under the following general divisions: Characteristic Features of Forestry, the Useful Functions of the Forest, Forest Statistics, History and Facts of Forest Policy, Government and Private Forestry, Forestry in Government Forests, Forest Political Miscellany, each of which is considered in its several different bearings, making in the whole a full and comprehensive survey of the subject. The student who passes through such a course should certainly have a clear and enlarged grasp of what forestry means and of the history and principles upon which its development must be based. A few notes may serve to give some ideas of the general bearing of the contents:

"Doctor Schenck wants to give as broad a definition as possible when saying: 'Forestry is any treatment, the object of which is woodland.' This definition covers prairie planting, lumbering, park forestry, governmental forestry, good and bad forestry."

"Every foot of national soil should be devoted to that production under which it pays best; hence forests should never disappear from land on which conservative forestry is the most remunerative use to which soil may be put. A national platform ought to invariably contain this plank. Land as described is called 'absolute forest land.'"

"In Saxony, records have been kept

*Contributed by the Officers of the Canadian Forestry Association.

since 1816, showing that the forest has paid on the average three per cent. per annum of interest and that, in addition, the value of the forest has increased, on the annual average, by two per cent. (compound interest)."

"In Germany, the increment production falls short, by about three and one-half billion feet, b.m., from covering the home requirements for commercial production. Germany could easily supply all her commercial demands, without timber imports, for a large number of years, if she would reduce her forest capital as unscrupulously as the United States."

"To supply the present consumption of the United States, now about forty-fifty billion feet, b. m., could never exceed, in times to come, the possible increment production of the forest area at hand."

"A knowledge of the financial possibilities of forestry is necessary for the owner of woodlands. Then, only, can he arrange his investments so as to make them most productive of revenue. The knowledge must be based on investigation and statistics gathered by the government, since the private individual is usually unable to make them. He will never publish the result of investigations which he may chance to make. Most desirable are statistics on the following points: Growing stock of timber in the U. S.; reproduction of timber; influence of fires; yield tables and volume tables; log analysis as to quality and quantity of output; timber consumption; timber export and import; study of foreign markets; influence of forests on water supply for irrigation and navigation; influence of the forest on rainfall, etc."

Last fall Prince Alexander of Thurn and Taxis organized a party for sport amid the big game of British Columbia. He left Ashcroft, in that Province, on September 16th, by special stage to Soda Creek, on the Fraser, driving by easy stages and halting at dusk and reaching Soda Creek in

four days. As soon as Clinton was reached, the party met with small game in abundance on either side of the road. Willow grouse, prairie chicken, snipe and thousands of duck and geese were met with. The party enjoyed superb sport with the shotgun. All the way along the Cariboo

road there are numbers of small lakelets, that were found swarming with duck.

At Soda Creek a small steamer was boarded, which took the party as far as Quesnelle, higher up the Fraser. From this point the sportsmen went by canoe. The flotilla made quite an imposing scene as it left Quesnelle, there being four canoes manned by six Indians and two white men. An almond-eyed celestial was taken as cook. The head guide of the party was the famous Rocky Mountain hunter, Tom Martin, of Field, who made all arrangements weeks beforehand, having planned everything to go without hitch or error. The Hudson's Bay Company supplied tents and provisions through their agent, Mr. Louis Dickson, in charge of the post at Quesnelle.

After ten days steady travelling against a stiff current, the party reached Fort George, a Hudson's Bay trading post, one hundred miles to the northward. Mule deer were seen in numbers, and the party also

got shots at bear and wing game. At Fort George the Quesnelle Indians were discharged and six local Indians hired in their stead. These men proved to be highly intelligent and magnificent canoe men.

For yet another one hundred miles the party travelled, reaching the foot of the Grand Canon of the Fraser. This extreme headwater had a gentler current than the lower part of the river. By this time the party was in the heart of one of the best big game countries of the world. Moose, bear, caribou, goat and small game abounded on every side, and a very few days' hunting sufficed, as the party was not out for slaughter. The Prince shot two caribou in one day, each having a magnificent head.

Descending the river rapidly, the party reached Quesnelle after four days, having been thirty days away from civilization.

The Prince returns to this country next year and expects to hunt in the Valley of the Peace River.

Now that a noisy but uninfluential minority are clamoring against the introduction of automatic weapons, it is interesting to read that in Great Britain the National Rifle Association is fully alive to the inevitable advent of a weapon superior for sport and war to the best repeating breechloader of today. In its issue of January 30th, the London Field says:

Evidently realising the possibility that automatic rifles will be a feature of future military armament, the N.R.A. council has decided to offer a prize of 100gs. for competition with automatic rifles suitable for military purposes during the next Bisley meeting, which runs from July 11 to July 23. The following are the chief requirements and conditions:

The calibre to be between .255 and .303.

Minimum weight of bullet to be 24grs. per millimetre of bore.

Weight must not exceed 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

The rifle must be capable of alternative use as a hand-operated arm.

The bolt supporting the base of the car-

tridge must, at the moment of firing, be positively locked.

The magazine must contain not less than five cartridges, and must be loaded from clips or their equivalent.

The rifle must, in the opinion of the special committee, be generally serviceable as a military weapon. The committee may require any further tests which they think necessary to enable them to form a judgment upon this or any other point.

The "desirable requirements" are laid down as follows:

The rifle should be as simple, strong, and compact as possible, and the mechanism should be well protected from the entrance of sand, rain, or dirt.

All parts that may require to be cleaned or oiled by the soldier should be accessible without the use of tools.

The rifle should fire rimless cartridges for preference.

After the last round in the magazine has been fired, the fact should be indicated by the bolt remaining open, or by some other conspicuous arrangement.

The direction in which the fired cases are

ejected should not be such as to incommode the firer or men at his side.

The rifle should handle and balance well, and the recoil should be moderate.

An efficient safety device should be carried by the rifle, but the absence of such will not be held to disqualify.

The following rules are also laid down:

No component will be allowed to be repaired or replaced during the competition. A competitor may enter two rifles of a similar type if he so wishes.

Competitors are to bring their own ammunition and bayonets for their rifles.

Each rifle will be tested by the committee as a magazine rifle.

The following tests for accuracy and rapidity will be repeated on four days during the Bisley meeting (July 11 to 23, 1904), the rifles being fired by the exhibitors or their representatives: The rifles will be fired as automatic rifles for accuracy, ten shots at two hundred yards, the same to be repeated with the bayonet fixed. They will also be fired as automatic rifles for accuracy and rapidity at two hundred yards, as many shots as possible in one minute; the score only will be counted, and not the number of shots fired. The rifles in the above tests will be fired at third-class targets (four feet square), and sighting shots will be allowed. Rests, such as "table rests," will be allowed. Each day directly after firing, the competitors will clean their rifles, and hand them to the committee for safe-keeping. A rifle failing on any two occasions to work correctly

automatically during the four day tests for accuracy or rapidity will be disqualified, except when in the opinion of the committee the failure is due to a missfire caused by a defective cap. The rifles which have passed the above tests will be stripped by the exhibitors after the conclusion of the tests on the fourth day, and the parts will be examined for wear or clogging by the committee. On the fifth day each rifle with the magazine charged will be placed in a box, and half a pint of mixed sand, varying from medium to very fine, will be blown into the box; after which the rifle will be taken out and as much sand as possible will be shaken off and wiped away with the hand. Fifty rounds will then be fired automatically from each rifle at two hundred yards range. The number of rounds that fail to load automatically, or to fire, will be noted.

The judging will be carried out by a special committee of three members, appointed by the National Rifle Association, from whose decision no appeal will be allowed.

Rifles will be disqualified if, when used as a magazine rifle, they require excessive force to operate the bolt by hand, or if they otherwise fail to satisfy the tests laid down. Those which have not been disqualified will be placed in order of merit. If, in the opinion of the committee, none of the rifles or ammunition are considered to be "of sufficient merit" the prize will be retained until another year. Should two rifles be of equal merit, the committee may divide the award.

Our Medicine Bag.

Go where you may, into the glare of the tropics or the silent wastes of the tundras; you will surely find some species of snipe—hence the volume of the Fur, Fin and Feather series, dealing with this admirable sporting bird is as interesting to Canadian sportsmen as to English readers. Mr. De Visme Shaw, a well-known shot, is the author, and Messrs Longman, Green

& Co. are the publishers. The English snipe differs in a few unimportant details from our American bird, but the ordinary gunner would hardly notice a difference, and in habit they are identical. After a careful description of the natural history of the snipe, the author discusses the gun and charge best suited to the sport, and finally, the haunts and habits of the bird.

Of the gun he says: "As the result of considerable experience in snipe shooting, I am strongly in favor of having the right barrel an improved cylinder, pattern about 140 (i.e. $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. No. 6 English, in the 30-inch circle at forty yards range) and the left barrel a full choke." This entirely accords with our own experience, as does the author's choice of a 12-bore in preference to a weapon of smaller caliber.

In addition to the snipe this little book describes the woodcock—but as the bird dealt with is the European cock it will not be of particular value to those who pursue *Philohela minor*. The price of the book is \$1.25 in England.

A correspondent asks: "Where can I get coaching in long range shooting? I live in the backwoods and have a magnificent natural range of 1200 yards or more long to shoot over and plenty of time, but I am a complete novice, and, alas, there is none here to teach." We advise him, and others in like case to procure a Lee-Enfield rifle, a good supply of cartridges, and one of the many trustworthy manuals dealing with the subject of long range shooting. For a beginner we know of none more highly recommendable than "The Theory and Practice of Target Shooting" by A. G. Foulkes, published by The Field, Windsor House, Bream's Building, London, England. This book is so thoroughly illustrated that even a tyro should find little difficulty in following the author's meaning, and acquiring a capital style, either standing, kneeling, or extended on Mother Earth.

Travellers on the Gimli trail on Tuesday afternoon of last week saw a very pretty sight when some seventeen dog trains, laden with furs, passed towards Winnipeg on their way from Norway House, says a correspondent of the Winnipeg Tribune. Each toboggan was pulled by from four to six well-trained and apparently well-fed dogs. The chief trader's team was made up of five good-sized dogs of almost a fox color, and even in color and size. The whole caravan camped for the night a couple of miles south of Gimli.

The death is announced of Herr Ferdinand Mannlicher, the inventor of the maga-

zine rifle which bears his name. The deceased, who had for many years devoted himself to the improvement of fire arms, was not only a recognized authority in gunnery and an expert mechanic, but devoted much of his time to the discharge of his parliamentary duties in the Austrian Upper House. He died at Vienna, on January 20, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mr. Frederic M. Halford, the well-known authority on Dry-fly Fishing and all that pertains to that scientific form of angling, is the subject of the portrait and biographical sketch in the February Baily. "Borderer" follows with a pleasant, chatty paper on the varying dispositions of foxhounds. Captain E. D. Miller writes on "Aids in Horsemanship", as he very truly says, few, even of the best horsemen in England, know how to properly use the legs and hands in controlling the movements and actions of the horse. Under "The Stable—The Bush—The Hunting Field," we have some horse reminiscences, very readable and often amusing, by Glastonbury. Mr. Leonard West writes with knowledge and sympathy on Foxhunting in the Lake District. An appropriate sequel to the biography of Mr. Halford is the appreciative review of his latest work "An Angler's Autobiography." A suggestive paper on "Horse Dealing for Amateurs" contains hints well worth laying to heart. "Sport at the Universities" deals with past events and discusses the prospects of the future. A very difficult task is set in treating of the "Twelve Best Gentlemen Riders to Hounds"; it is pointed out, and very justly, that a rider may be a first flight man in the country to which he is accustomed, and perform but indifferently over country of a totally different character. Several names are mentioned, and everyone who reads this well-considered article will doubtless add many names to the long list compiled from readers' votes, at the head of which stands those of Lords Southampton and Annaly. Mr. Hugh Henry writes gracefully concerning "The Poetry of the Chase," and the quotations he introduces are well chosen. It is to be hoped that the anglers who behave as do some of those condemned by Mr. Carter Platt in "The Abuse of Angling Privileges" are few. The "Revised Polo Rules", with a



AN OFF DAY.
A Group at the Club House.



A FOREGATHERING.
Sportsmen from Moose Lake and Bell's Lake meeting in the forest.



THEIR FIRST DEER.
The result of a long, difficult shot.



PATIENCE REWARDED.
"K. E." Thompson, Captain Hutchinson and Dr. Armstrong, all of Ottawa.

short introduction, will be of great interest to players of the finest game in the world. "Stray Notes on Leeding" contains much of great interest to students of running form and lines of blood. The sport of the past month is reviewed as usual in "Our Van."

The present exceedingly severe winter has made the wolves more than usually daring. The daily press has been filled with terrible accounts of lonely trappers and lumbermen being devoured by the ferocious, famished beasts, but we must confess to its being utterly incredulous.

For the past twenty years we have endeavored to substantiate one single instance in which a North American wolf devoured a man, and, so far, we have not succeeded. All these wolf stories, when tracked to their source, prove to be fabricated out of whole cloth. The North American wolf is savage, and he is also chronically hungry, but he is such an arrant coward that he will not attack even a deer while it remains in the shade of the bush. Two or three wolves will chase a deer to a frozen lake and kill it in the open, but if the deer had sense to stay in the bush, they would never summon up courage to attack it. Moreover, the wolf will not willingly venture on glare ice; it prefers to wait until a sprinkle of snow has hidden the treacherous depths.

According to the Manitoba papers, a certain Alexander Morrissey, of Turtle River, near Dauphin, had an exciting adventure while trying to escape from a pack of wolves on Round Lake, an arm of Lake Manitoba, but the story is hardly credible, because he is said to have had two hounds with him, and although one of the hounds was killed, the other escaped after a desperate battle. It is almost certain that had a pack of wolves attacked two dogs, they would have made very short work of them.

A farmer named Thomas Wells, who lives ten miles northwest of Teulon, Manitoba, has three tame moose. The largest is now nearly two years old, having been captured in May, 1902. The farmer was driving to his meadow for a load of hay when, to his astonishment, a cow moose jumped up from

the lee of the hay stack and trotted off. The team he was driving snorted and refused to go forward, so he sprang down to find the cause of their excitement, and saw a young calf hidden in the hay. The animal soon became tame, but when thirteen months old, strayed away and was found after an absence of five weeks, fifty miles from home. She had been shot at and carried some pellets of shot in one of her shoulders. She recognized Mr. Wells' son at once, and followed him home through the bush. The other two animals in the herd have been acquired by purchase.

The annual report of the Botanical Club of Canada from the Transactions of the Royal Society gives a number of interesting tables of phenological observations made at different points all over Canada. These observations of natural phenomena such as the dates of the first flowering of plants, of the appearances of birds and animals, made by teachers, pupils and others have brought together a series of facts that will form the basis for scientific deductions of a most interesting and useful character, and have also served to quicken the observing powers of the young people and others who have undertaken them and to add much to the pleasure of life. Blank schedules for the recording and reporting of phenological observations will be sent free to anyone making application to the secretary of the Club, Dr. A. H. MacKay, Halifax, N. S.

The Seventh Report of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission of the State of New York has been issued. The Forest, Fish and Game Commission of the State of New York consists of Mr. Timothy L. Woodruff, president, and Messrs. Dewitt C. Middleton and Charles H. Babcock, these gentlemen being assisted by standing committees on Forestry, Fish Culture, and Shell-Fisheries, by an assistant secretary, a

The Northwestern School of Taxidermy, Omaha, Neb., has just issued a new illustrated catalogue that every sportsman should see. This school teaches the correct mounting of birds, animals, heads, etc., by mail. This catalogue is free to readers of Rod and Gun.

superintendent of forests, a chief game protector and a superintendent of shell fisheries. The whole volume merits nothing but praise, the report of the Superintendent of Forests being especially interesting, containing as it does a mass of most valuable information bearing upon the more important problems of forestry. A valued correspondent of *Rod and Gun in Canada*, Mr. A. Knechtel, F. E., a graduate of New York State College of Forestry, assisted materially in the preparation of the valuable chapter on tree planting by the assistant superintendent, Mr. J. Y. McClintock.

The Report of Chief Game Protector Pond is short but full of interest to the wielder of gun and rod and is, moreover, well illustrated with sketches in black and white of rail bird shooting, duck shooting, bass fishing and salmon fishing.

Mr. Richard Cotchefer, general foreman of hatcheries, makes a very encouraging report upon the raising of pheasants at the Pleasant Valley Hatchery. He writes:

"Very gratifying reports of results have been received from those to whom the birds have been sent during the past season, and it is suggested that when applications are granted, notice be sent to the persons receiving the birds, that they must be liberated at once and not kept in confinement. The birds are strong and hearty, will stand all kinds of weather, and do very much better free than when kept confined.

"Many instances could be cited where large broods have been raised by birds that were liberated, and other cases where

few, if any, birds were raised when they were kept in confinement." If pheasants have been able to stand the winter of 1903-'04 in New York State they are indeed hardy, and should prove a valuable addition to our Canadian forests.

Owing to the changes in the Manitoba Game Laws, sportsmen shooting in Manitoba will hereafter only be able to take out of the Province the heads, and hides of two bulls or stags, fifty geese, and twenty-five duck, and before they can take out even this limited bag, they must procure a special license from the Department of Agriculture.

The most astonishing work on travel in Canada that we have read is one by "Paul Fountain" (we take it for granted this is a *nom de guerre*) entitled "The Great Northwest and the Great Lake Region of North America." According to the author he first saw Canada in 1865 as a lad of sixteen; he passed a winter among the "Cree" Indians of the Ottawa, went by canoe to Manitoba and Hudson's Bay, and, finally, growing tired of the north, turned south and became a peddler, travelling thousands of miles by wagon in the western and south-western states of the Union.

Mr. Fountain is interesting but is singularly incorrect in many of his statements, which inaccuracies are, we fancy, largely attributable to a treacherous memory and the lapse of years since he left the Dominion. The Indians living near Timiskaming are Ojibways, not Crees; pickerel,

The U. S. government has again been giving some attention to the English sparrow and, while at this writing no definite statistics are obtainable, it is roughly estimated that there are upwards of a hundred million of the little feathered creatures in this country. The sparrows have long ago been voted a pest, but it was not until recently that strenuous efforts have been made toward their extermination.

"Equip the boys with the Stevens rifle," says a well-known Washington official, "and the sparrow question won't be a matter of doubt very long."

This thought is right in line with the

ideas that the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., of Chicopee Falls, Mass., the well-known firearm makers, have been advocating for some time. The Stevens people have been urging the use of the small-caliber rifle on farms where not only the sparrow but woodchucks, squirrels, crows, hawks are also sources of nuisance.

As a general proposition it does seem reasonable to believe that a man or boy, armed with a "Stevens" and instructed in its use, could soon rid the neighborhood of the living crop destroyers at a small outlay and have a lot of fun himself while doing the work.

i. e., pike-perch, are very good on the table; winter in his day seems to have begun almost a month earlier than it does today in the Ottawa Valley; how the author managed to build his hut of beech timber, which he says will last thirty years in a district where that tree is almost unknown, requires explanation; there are no mascolonge (muskinorgi) in the Timiskaming region; white fish are found in small lakes, and they do not take a baited hook except on rare occasions—and, lastly, if Mr. Fountain actually weighed a “muskinongis” of seventy-four pounds weight in the Red River he had a unique experience. Such a fish would be almost worth its weight in silver to any of the great museums of the world.

Notwithstanding its many inaccuracies,

the book is well worth reading, as it appears to be an honestly-intended account of doings in days that belonged to a generation now passing away. The publishers are Longman's, Green & Co.; the price in London is half a guinea.

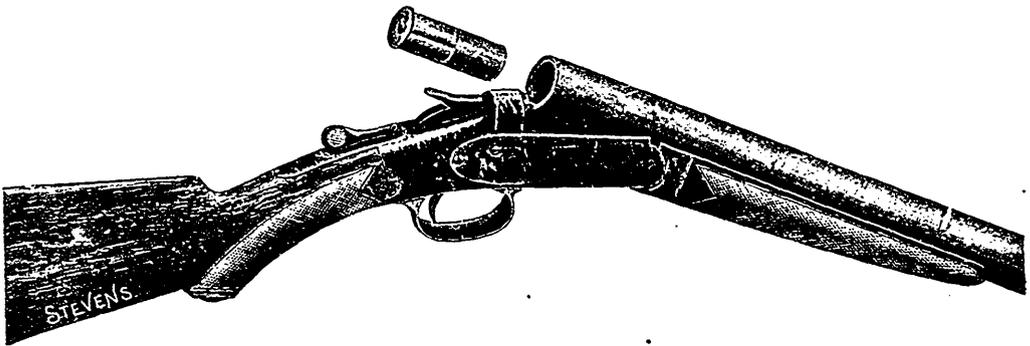


English sport and Canadian sport differ widely. We have inferior fox hunting, no “wild stag” hunting—for which we are thankful—but little polo as yet, hardly any motoring, and no falconry; but we have grizzly, sheep, moose, caribou, deer, and half a score other beasties upon which to use the rifle; we have about the best salmon and trout fishing in the world, and our wing shooting we would not change for the grouse butts and battues of our bro-

The J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., have brought out two new single barrel shot guns, to which they have given the numbers 180 and 195. The No. 180 will take the place of the 140, which was so popular last year. This new gun has a top snap, special “pyro-electro” steel barrel, choke bored for nitro powder, walnut stock, rubber butt plate, case hard-

throughout. This will be an ejector gun only, and will take a \$12.00 list; will be furnished in 12, 16 and 20 gauge, regular length barrels. They say:

“The No. 195, we believe, to be the best and handsomest single barrel, hammerless gun on the market. It is a distinctive trap gun, made of high-grade material throughout, with a fancy stock, fancy checking and



ened frame, pistol grip, checked and capped, with a patent forearm, checked. The cocking device in this gun is similar to the old Anson & Deeley, only much more simple and with fewer parts. This gun has a barrel cocking-device, and the shell cannot be inserted until the gun is cocked, hence is perfectly safe, and the entire parts including the frame, are drop forged

engraved frame, with a matted top rib and ivory bead sight, weighing 7½ pounds. This gun will list at \$45. We can furnish this same gun in a plainer finish at \$35, with no engraving, plain checking, plain finish, but with the same action and special matted rib, same weight, at \$25.00 list. These we believe will fill a place in the single gun field not heretofore taken care of.”

ther sportsmen across the Western Ocean. Moreover, as an Australian poet says.—

“We are English !
Centuries will find us,
Living in homes with
Old familiar names.”

And we take an especial pleasure in reading about British sports and pastimes, and many of us run over occasionally to enjoy a taste of the same. Hence English Sport by Alfred E. T. Watson, with contributions by the best exponents of their respective arts will be a welcome addition to many a Canadian library.

By far the most interesting paper is, however, one by the Countess of Minto on Skating. As is well-known “the first lady in Canada” is a graceful and finished performer on skates, and one who has done much to encourage this grand pastime. The following from this admirable chapter should give the readers an appetite for more:

“For the true enjoyment of skating it must be practised in the open air, and for this no country furnishes better opportunities than Canada, where for weeks together clear, frosty weather prevails, and the skater need feel no anxiety lest an untimely thaw should come and mar his pleasure. Nothing can surpass the beauty of a typical Canadian winter's day. The tall, dark fir trees stand up grandly against the intense blue of the sky, the sun turns the snowy landscape into myriads of sparkling diamonds, and the clear still atmosphere is almost awe-inspiring, so pure and spotless does nature seem. Surely no prettier scene can be imagined—the ice alive with skaters in their bright and picturesque costumes, swaying in perfect unison to the seductive music of the waltz, or with their partners following an intrepid couple who lead them round through the fantastic and bewildering mazes of a march, skated on much the same tunes as a musical ride, while many shouts of merriment rend the air, and the falling away of the less experienced skaters betrays the difficulty of tracking the serpentine course of the leaders. Imagine the same scene, but instead of the brilliant rays of the sun the silvery light of the moon throwing dark mysterious shadows on all around, as the skaters, each holding a blazing torch, dash to and fro over the

glassy surface, sending a weird fantastic glow as they flit through the dim, uncertain light. With these surroundings, who can help being an enthusiast ? ”

English Sport is published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., of London and New York, the cost in London being twelve shillings and six pence.



Mr. Arthur O. Wheeler, one of the best known topographers of the Dominion Geological Survey, is endeavoring to raise a fund to place a monument over Sir Jas. Hector's son's grave, and we bespeak the contributions of the public for this worthy object.

Sir Jas. Hector is the man who discovered the Bow River Pass, through which the Canadian Pacific Railway now reaches the Pacific. In the fifties he was a member of the Palliser Expedition and did magnificent work in opening up a country, second to none in its glorious future.

Then he went to New Zealand and became a Director of the New Zealand Geographical Survey. Last summer he returned to England by way of British Columbia in order to visit the scene of his former adventures, and while at Revelstoke, on the Columbia, his son sickened, died, and was buried, not many miles from where they had thought to lay his father when he had been kicked by a mustang.

All contributions should be sent to Mr. A. O. Wheeler, Calgary, N. W. T.



As almost all our readers probably take cold at least once during the winter, the following from the pen of an Indian who is now editing a paper, may be of interest:

“To cure a cold the Indian went to a mountain to camp, and hunted and ate wild meat for forty-eight hours, which is now the easiest way to cure a cold on earth. You never contract a cold in a camp. It is curious, but is nevertheless true. Try it and be convinced. No one ever saw a tepee Indian with a cold or cough. Nature will cure you if you are not such a coward, and will go into camp and give nature a chance.”

The foregoing agrees with our own ideas upon this subject. The danger of catching cold is greatest when you return to a

warm house after having lived in the open for weeks or months, as the case may be. All our Government surveyors will tell you that so long as they are in camp they are perfectly free from colds, but upon their return to civilization, one night in a warm bedroom will often give them a severe inflammation of the mucus membrane of the air passages.

It is said that men on Arctic expeditions never suffer from colds while their shirts are in the ice. Unfortunately, ordinary work-a-day people cannot go to the ice to escape colds. But the moral is, go to the woods whenever you can, because, as the Arabs say truthfully, days passed in the chase are not counted in the length of a man's life.



Some recent reports of the Bureau of Forestry of the United States are on that characteristic and important tree of the forests of California, The Redwood (*Sequoia Sempervirens*); Conservative Lumbering at Sewanee, Tennessee; The Diminished Flow of the Rock River in Wisconsin and Illinois.



The first Canadian Ski Club has been formed and the first jumping competition ever held in the Dominion took place on Fletcher's Field, near Montreal, on the afternoon of Saturday, February 13th. The distances covered by the jumpers were only about half as great as those covered by the "cracks" in Norway, but, nevertheless, we have made a beginning and already there are some five hundred enthusiastic skiers in the City of Montreal alone. We predict that five years hence there will be twenty thousand in the Dominion, for of all the winter sports, this is the king. It needs all the skill of the skater, and all the courage of the tobogganer, and, in addition, it has the charm of variety. Sometimes on the flat, sometimes on the steep, sometimes on his feet and sometimes on his head—the skier has to take the rough with the smooth, and gets enjoyment out of it all.



The programme of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association is now complete, the following being a list of the papers to be presented:—

"Forest Management," by Mr. John Bertram, president of the Dominion Transportation Commission.

"Forestry Education," John Loudon, M. A., L.L.D., President of Toronto University.

"Forest Reproduction in Germany," A. Harold Unwin, D. Oec. Publ. of the Dominion Forestry Branch, and a graduate of the Royal Saxonian Forest Academy, Tharandt, Germany.

"The Laurentides National Park," W. C. J. Hall, of the Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec.

"Crown Timber Regulations of the Provinces of Canada," Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario.

"Forestry in Relation to Irrigation," J. S. Dennis, Irrigation Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Calgary, Alberta.

"The Use of Our Native Forest Trees in Ornamental Planting," F. G. Todd, Landscape Architect, Montreal, P. Q.

"Some Ontario Forestry Problems," Professor H. L. Hutt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The meeting will be held at Toronto on the tenth and eleventh of March, and on the evening of the tenth a banquet will be held at the King Edward Hotel.

The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Canada Atlantic, Ottawa and New York and Intercolonial Railway Companies have kindly agreed as in previous years to allow members of the Association and their wives, when accompanying them, attending the Annual Meeting, return passage at single fare, provided a certificate is obtained from the agent at the point where the ticket for Toronto is purchased. This privilege has been allowed only for Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the Eastern Provinces, but members from points further west may obtain single fare from the nearest point in the Territories. A single fare ticket to Toronto should be purchased from the ticket agent, and the certificate, after being signed by the Secretary of the Association, will, on presentation to the ticket agent at Toronto, entitle the holder to free return. This privilege will only be allowed commencing three days before the meeting, except from points west of Port

Arthur, from which delegates can leave so as to arrive at Toronto three days prior to the meeting; and three days will be granted after the meeting to take advantage of the free return.

The Secretary should be notified regarding any papers, resolutions or other matters of importance requiring discussion which any member may wish to bring before the meeting in order that arrangements may be made for giving them consideration.

The work of the Forestry Association is of great national importance. The preservation and reproduction of the forests and the growth of trees for useful and ornamental purposes have such a direct influence on the public well-being that the Association should receive the hearty support of its members and the public generally to make the annual meeting a success. The subjects covered by the programme are practical and of general interest, and a full discussion of them by a representative meeting of the members of the Association will add much to the value of the proceedings and of the published report. It is hoped that every member will make a special effort to be present and endeavor also to get others interested in the subject and to become members and attend the meeting.

In cases where members may not be able to attend the meeting on account of distance from Toronto or otherwise, it is suggested that steps might be taken to have their districts represented by persons who will be able to attend.

A series of meetings under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association were held at different points throughout the Eastern Provinces during the month of February at which addresses were given by Mr. E. Stewart, the Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, and by the Assistant Secretary of the Forestry Association.

The first meeting was held at Halifax on the tenth of February, and the arrangements were in the hands of Dr. A. H. Mackay and the Nova Scotia Institute of Science, and through the kindness of the Legislative Council, the historic old Chamber of the Upper House of the Legislature was placed at the disposal of the

Association for this purpose. Mr. Stewart outlined the necessity for the preservation of the timber for its influence on the water supply, and on agriculture, and in its economic aspect pointed out that it had this advantage over mineral products that it was continually reproducing itself and would do so perpetually with proper care. He laid special emphasis on the fact that Canada was being looked to as one of the great sources of supply for the world's timber, and the necessity for providing that this demand might be met. Mr. Campbell gave a sketch of the objects and work of the Forestry Association and urged its claims for support. Hon. J. W. Longley expressed on behalf of the Government of Nova Scotia and of himself, as Commissioner of Crown Lands, their great interest in the subject of forest management, and announced that a bill to provide for a fire ranging service had been introduced into the Legislature. Hon. Mr. Chisholm urged the supreme importance of protection of the forests from fire, and Mr. Michael stated that in his work as engineer he found increasing difficulty in getting the timber required, while the price had increased very largely.

In the afternoon, through the kind arrangement of Hon. J. W. Longley and the courtesy of the Legislative Assembly, the representatives of the Forestry Association were given the opportunity of addressing the Assembly on forestry and the work of the Forestry Association.

On the twelfth a meeting was held in the Assembly Hall of Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick. The College is under the control of the Conference of the Methodist Church for the Maritime Provinces, and the opportunity of calling the attention of the students to the subject of forestry was felt to be one of special importance. The results for the work of the Forestry Association were also made satisfactory. It is the intention to have a course of lectures on this subject by Mr. Geo. J. Trueman, a member of the College staff, who has had the advantage of studying German methods in that country.

On the following Monday St. John was visited, where a meeting in the hall of the Natural Science Club, was presided over

by Hon. J. V. Ellis. The discussion was taken part in by Dr. G. U. Hay, Dr. Matthews, Mr. W. W. Hubbard, and Mr. Howe. Mr. Hubbard mentioned, as an example of the necessity of care in handling fire, that after the twenty-fourth of May of last year it was found that numerous fires had been started, which required a great deal of hard work to get them under control. Mr. Howe mentioned the difficulty there was in obtaining timber compared with even a few years ago, the butternut being instanced as a tree which had almost entirely disappeared. A visit was also made to Fredericton, where a very cordial reception was given by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the officials of the Crown Lands Department. No public meeting was held at this point, however.

At Montreal, on the return journey, a session of the Canada Club of the Young Men's Christian Association, was addressed and this Club, which are making a special study of Canadian resources, are manifesting an intelligent and practical interest in the subject of forestry.

Nothing could have been kinder than the reception given to the representatives of the Forestry Association on all these occasions, and their thanks are due to those from whom they received such courtesies.



The Editor Rod and Gun in Canada:—

Sir.—We have been instructed by the Board of Directors of the Columbus Fish and Game Club to communicate with you in reference to an article which appeared in the December issue of your journal, headed "Laurentian Lakes." The portion to which this Club takes exception is und-

er the sub-head "Montigny Region." Your correspondent must have gone to considerable trouble and research in compiling the information he intended to convey, but he certainly did not examine nor consult the records of the Provincial Government of Quebec (where the most authentic information may be obtained), or he would have discovered that "The Columbus Fish and Game Club" is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec, and holds, under lease from the Provincial Government, the fishing, hunting, and other privileges over twenty square miles of territory in the "Montigny Region"; that four of the lakes mentioned, viz., Des Isles, Pie IX., Leo XIII., and Maille are included in said territory. Further that the "Poste Maille Hotel", which your correspondent would have the general public patronize, is nothing less than our headquarters, solely and exclusively the property of this Club.

Now, Mr. Editor, in view of the large circulation of your very interesting publication, and the disappointment awaiting the public, who might be lured to this territory in search of sport (fishing, etc.), on the strength of your correspondent's misrepresentations, might we ask that you will be good enough, in your next issue of "Rod and Gun in Canada", to make the necessary correction, giving it as much prominence as the article complained of.

We append hereto a list of the officers and Board of Directors of the "Columbus Fish and Game Club."

Thanking you in anticipation, we are, sir,

Yours truly,

Jos. P. Dunne, Secretary.

M. C. MacCormac, President.

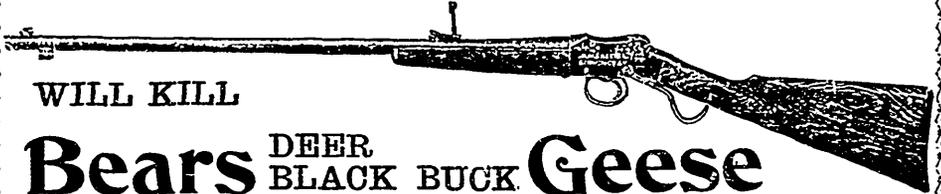
Ottawa, Jan. 29, 1904.



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C O N T E N T S

March, 1904

Lumbering Past and Present. By E. J. Darby	487
A Kipawa Moose Hunt. By A. C. L.	491
From Golden to Windermere. By A. C. St. John	493
Fish and Game Near Ottawa. By Ebor	494
British Columbia Game	497
A Manitoba Moose. By A. R. Douglas	501
Is the Indian Hardy? By C. C. Farr	503
The Thaw. By Helen M. Merrill	507
A Modern Gun. By C. A. B.	508
Forestry and Science	511
Our Medicine Bag	514
The Trap	I to VII

Communications on all topics pertaining to fishing, shooting, canoeing, the kennel and amateur photography, will be welcomed and published, if suitable. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, however.

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ROD AND GUN IN CANADA does not assume any responsibility for, or necessarily endorse, any views expressed by contributors to its columns.

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THE objects of the CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION are :

The preservation of the forests for their influence on climate, fertility and water supply ; the exploration of the public domain and the reservation for timber production of lands unsuited for agriculture ; the promotion of judicious methods in dealing with forests and woodlands ; re-afforestation where advisable ; tree planting on the plains and on streets and highways ; the collection and dissemination of information bearing on the forestry problem in general.

ROD AND GUN is the official organ of the Association, which supplies the articles relating to Forestry published therein.

This Association is engaged in a work of national importance in which every citizen of the Dominion has a direct interest. If you are not a member of the Association your membership is earnestly solicited.

The annual fee is \$1.00, and the Life Membership fee \$10.00.

Applications for membership should be addressed to the Treasurer,

R. H. CAMPBELL,

OTTAWA, ONT.

Department of the Interior.

THE TRAP

ROD AND GUN IN CANADA is the Official Organ of the Dominion Trap-shooters and Game Protective Association of Canada. All communications for this department should be addressed to Editor "The Trap," Rod and Gun in Canada, 414 Huron Street, Toronto, Ont.

"Rod and Gun in Canada" has been asked by many of its subscribers to add a trap shooting department, and in response to these requests, the publishers have decided to issue the magazine here after in two editions; one for the American subscribers, without the Canadian trap shooting supplement, and the other a Canadian edition, for home circulation. Subscribers

Shooting and Game Protective Association and its affiliated clubs.

Officers and members of our Canadian gun clubs are invited to send accounts of their tournaments, with the scores and any other items likely to interest their fellow trap shooters.

This department will be open for the discussion of subjects of interest to trap shooters, and will contain, from time to time, articles on kindred topics, and is-



A. W. THROOP, Sec. Treasurer Dominion of Canada Trap Shooters and Game Protective Association.



FRED WESTBROOK, President Dominion of Canada Trap Shooters and Game Protective Association.

will be offered the choice of which ever edition they prefer.

With the present issue the Department begins. Interest in trap shooting has been of steady, though rather slow growth in the Dominion, and "Rod and Gun" hopes to stimulate enthusiasm for this admirable pastime.

The trap shooters of the Dominion have had no official organ, but we are pleased to announce that this magazine will hereafter be the mouthpiece of the Dominion Trap

criptions of the better known Canadian gun clubs, together with photographs of the officers and club grounds.

All communications for this department should be addressed to Editor "The Trap," Rod and Gun in Canada, 414 Huron St., Toronto.

Contributors will bear in mind that to insure publication in the succeeding number, their communications should be received not later than the fifteenth of the previous month.

The Stanley Gun Club of Toronto.

Of the many gun clubs in Toronto, the Stanley Gun Club stands pre-eminently first. Its inception starts from the disbanding of the old Toronto Club, and had a very successful run for a few years. During 1896-7, a lack of interest caused somewhat of a disbanding.

In November of 1898, the club was thoroughly reorganized, new bylaws and constitution drawn up, a system of weekly shoots and three annual shoots were arranged to enthrone new life into the members, which met with the most gratifying success.

The annual match at live pigeons is the principal affair in connection with the club, and is held the third Friday and Saturdays in November in each year. The annual blue rock match, held on Good Friday, and the annual sparrow match, held about Christmas, also adds greatly to the successful record of the Club. It is acknowledged by shooters in general that the



R. FLEMING, President Stanley Gun Club

prizes given by the Club to its members in competition at these matches are unexcelled, both as to quality and quantity.

Various members of the Club have from time to time given valuable prizes for competition, and with such men as these interested in its welfare, the Club is sure to prosper.

In March, 1900, the Club applied for and received from the late Justice MacDougall, letters of incorporation. This added protection has been the means of procuring many new members.

During the past year the Club, under the auspices of the Dominion of Canada Trap Shooting and Game Protective Associa-

tion, held on August 12, 13, 14 and 15th, the most successful and largest target tournament ever held in Canada, and was the largest amateur tournament ever held on the continent of America.

During this four-day shoot 50,240 targets were shot at in competition, and were thrown from three sets of expert traps—three traps to a set in each pit. Over one hundred and sixty-five members of the various clubs belonging to the Association participated in the tournament, and one and all were loud in their praise of the Stanley Gun Club for the way in which the tournament was brought to a successful finish.

An important matter that the Stanley Gun Club is taking up at the present time is the formation of a local "Trapshooters' League," which it is hoped will meet with the success it deserves.

At the present time the trustees are negotiating for a new location on the lake front—for a term of years—upon which it is the intention to erect a handsome and substantial club house, and for which considerable funds are already in the treasury.

Each and every member has the welfare of his club at heart, and one and all enter heartily into any enterprise decided upon and upon this hinges the secret of the success of The Stanley Gun Club of Toronto.

Following is a list of the officers and members of the Stanley Gun Club:—Ald. R. Fleming, President; Thos. A. Duff, vice President; C. T. Logan, sec.-treas.; Alexander Dey, Field Secretary; Fred Martin, Jr., Asst. Field Secretary; J. Townson (chairman), J. Massingham, R. Buchanan, A. E. Edkins, S. Pearsall, Executive committee. The other members are: W. Arkondale, Chas. Ayre, Geo. H. Briggs, C. Burgess, A. Bond, D. Chapman, C. Chapman, H. Blaylock, John Chambers, Jas. Douglas, Jas. Forman, S. Fairbairn, R. Fletcher, A. Hulme, H. Hiron, F. Hogarth, E. Kerr, W. Kingdon, Geo. Gooch, Wm. Lewis, F. Martin, Sr., Geo. Mason, I. D. McGaw, E. Sanderson, Ald. W. T. Stewart, T. Sawden, Jr., T. Sawden, Sr., W. Swan, J. H. Thompson, H. Townson, J. A. Williamson, C. Wilson, Hy. Thompson.

The St. Hubert Gun Club of Ottawa.

By A. W. THROOP.

This Club was originally founded in the year 1884 as a purely French Club, that is to say, its membership was only open to French-Canadians, with Mr. T. G. Coursolles as President; but in the year 1888 this restriction was withdrawn and the Club re-organized.

The Club has always been an aggressive one as regards competition with foreign clubs, and since its foundation has won a number of valuable team trophies, amongst them being the Lansdowne Trophy, given by Lord Lansdowne, formerly Governor-General of Canada, and the Stanley Cup, a team trophy offered by the Stanley Gun Club of Toronto at its tournament on the fifth of July, 1889.

The Club also held the Montreal Challenge Cup for a number of years against all comers, but lost it to the Westmount Gun Club in April, 1903.

In winning the famous "Mail Trophy" on the seventh of June, 1893, however, the Club may justly claim to have held the team championship of Canada as they then defeated all of the prominent Western gun clubs. This cup, then called for teams of five men, forty birds each—a total of two hundred birds, and the St. Huberts won with a score of 183—more than 91 per cent. One of the team, Mr. W. J. Johnstone, making the splendid score of forty straight. This cup the Club held until 1902—since which time it had been handed over to the Dominion of Canada Trap Shooting and Game Protective Association upon the formation of that Association in April, 1901. Before that, however, the St. Huberts were challenged by the Oshawa Gun Club and defended the Cup successfully on the twenty-fourth September, 1894—the score being: St. Huberts 168, Oshawa 137, out of a possible 200.

Since the formation of the Association the Mail Trophy has been won as follows:

In 1901—St. Hubert Gun Club, Ottawa.

1902—Ridgetown Gun Club, Ridgetown, Ontario.

In 1903—Pastime Gun Club, Brantford, Ontario.

To the St. Huberts belong the honor also

of being the means of first bringing together teams from the prominent gun clubs of Montreal and Toronto in friendly competition at artificial targets, and many of the older members of the Montreal and Toronto gun clubs will still remember the exciting tie which took place for the Lansdowne Cup, at the tournament given by the St. Hubert Gun Club at Ottawa on the twenty-fifth of May, 1888, between the Toronto Gun Club and the Dominion Gun Club of Montreal, resulting in a final win for the Dominion Gun Club.

It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that it is to the energetic efforts of the St. Hubert Gun Club that the successful formation of the Dominion of Canada Trap Shooting and Game Protective Association is mainly due—for it was at



F. A. HENEY,
President St. Hubert Gun Club



G. RASDALE,
Secretary St. Hubert Gun Club

the instigation of the St. Huberts that the different gun clubs in Ontario and Quebec sent delegates to Ottawa in April, 1901, to discuss the organization of the Association—as well as to consider the terms upon which the St. Hubert Gun Club offered to place the Mail Trophy (then virtually the property of the St. Huberts) once more in competition as a team trophy.

The Club has likewise during its existence been a power for good, as regards the upholding and carrying out the game and fish laws of the Dominion, and a considerable portion of the funds at its command have from time to time been devoted to this end.

The Club has been fortunate in having had for Presidents in the past such men as Messrs. T. G. Coursolles, Philip N. Thomp-

son, R. J. Shaw, George R. White, and Colonel John Tilton, and it now bids fair under the presidency of Mr. F. A. Heney to continue its successful career.

In reviewing the history of the St. Hubert Gun Club, it would be entirely out of place not to mention the name of one who has since the date of its foundation been most energetic in promoting its welfare. We refer to the veteran sportsman, Mr. J. N. Deslauriers. "John," as he is familiarly known to most of the shooting men in Eastern Canada, as well as to many in the West, has held almost every office in the executive of the St. Hubert Club, and to his indefatigable labours it can truly be said the Club owes much of its success. For his services though as field captain, from the days of the old Ligowsky clay pigeon down to the present blue-rock, and through all the changes in traps and different methods of shooting, the Club has to thank John the most.

He has been in touch with them all, but perhaps the worst job he has had to tackle was the advent of the Magautrap. He conquered it, however, though the struggle was fierce.

It is fitting, too, that mention should be made of the late Alex. Jacques, who for many years prior to his death in July, 1890, took a prominent part in the affairs of the Club. Mr. Jacques was a well-known pressman, and under the non de plume of "The Old Man" was ever vigorous on behalf of the Club. His "boys" he called them, and up to the year of his death he accompanied them in all their journeys in search of honors.

Some of the best known members and of-

ficers of the club both past and present are J. C. Tache, E. Gauvreau, A. Leclerc, P. Trudeau, E. G. Smith, J. Mantha, L. J. Coursolles, U. Valiquette, L. Champagne, P. Boulay, E. E. Lemieux, C. Bordeleau, J. N. Deslauriers, A. Tache, T. G. Coursolles, A. Bureau, L. H. Filteau, L. N. Fortier, L. A. DesRosiers, Philip N. Thompson, George R. White, Dr. Alex Martin, A. W. Throop, W. J. Johnstone, R. G. Dalton, Edward F. G. White, Dr. S. A. K. White, C. L. Panet, J. Locke, B. Rothwell, J. E. W. Currier, Colonel John Tilton, R. G. Shaw, W. P. Lett, J. P. Nutting, J. de St. D. LeMoine, John Stewart, F. A. Lett, Alex. Stewart, H. D. L. Lane, John Manuel, Crawford Ross, Edward King, Fred Merritt, J. F. Higginson, F. A. Heney, Alex. Jacques, W. L. Cameron, W. Slaney, T. C. Boville, W. H. Hayes, W. McMahon, J. Marshall, Z. Ketchum, G. Easdale, W. J. Henry, C. H. Genslinger, J. E. Brown, J. H. Ferguson, C. J. Booth.

The Club has always held an annual tournament since the date of its organization, and it has today, perhaps, one of the best equipped shooting grounds in Canada, situated at Westboro, one of the most beautiful of the suburbs of Ottawa, on the line of the Ottawa Electric Railway to Britannia.

The officers of the Club for 1904 are:— President, F. A. Heney; first vice president, T. C. Boville; treasurer, W.H. Hayes; secretary, G. Rasdale; field captain, J. N. Deslauriers; committee, C. J. Booth, W. Slaney, W. L. Cameron, J. O. Culbert and J. E. Brown.

Ottawa, March, 1904.

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The Hamilton Gun Club.

By H. BARNARD.

Taking a retrospective glance at sporting matters, so far as it relates to the Rod and Gun in this locality, I purpose in the present article to give what particulars I can regarding the same as far back as my memory takes me, to speak of individuals, and such influence as they may have had, bearing on the organization now existing, or which may possibly have some indirect and known as the Hamilton Gun Club, and at the same time to furnish some reminiscences, which may, perhaps, be of interest to the present generation.

The waters were alive with fish, pike, bass and other species, and in November, when the herrings came into the Bay to spawn, great sport was had spearing at night, with the aid of a "Light Jack," as many as forty or fifty boats being out, illuminating that part near the Desjardines Canal, and it was no uncommon occurrence for one boat with two spearsmen to take as many as two thousand herrings in a night.

In the Spring-time, the spawning season for pike, immense numbers were speared in



THE HOME OF THE HAMILTON GUN CLUB.

Away back in the latter part of the fifties, and in the sixties, Burlington Bay, Coote's Paradise (now the Dundas Marsh), the surrounding hills and ravines, numerous swales and the mountain supplied the best feeding ground and cover for small game. Ducks, of both marsh and deep water varieties; partridges, woodcock and snipe, were comparatively abundant. Deer were sometimes seen and the sportsman could always be sure of a good "bag."

the shallows of the marsh, and it is a wonder that the pike has stood it so well, for there are quite good sized fish still caught, but the fine big fellows are all gone, and the glory of the whole place for sport has departed.

Coote's Paradise has lost all its wild beauty, and has suffered the depravity of being turned into a sink hole for sewage. The woods have all been cleared away, the sylvan retreat of the wood duck, and the

woodcock, has been desecrated by the march of civilization, and given place to the railroad, commerce and agriculture, which have swept away all that was dear to the sportsman, who must now take his way to other parts of beautiful Canada, throughout which there is no lack of game, large and small, for both rod and gun.

On the left side of the road as you near the High Level Bridge going from the city, stands an old frame building tottering to its fall, looking like a decrepit old man in a state of senile decay, untenanted and shorn of all its brightness, this was the hostelry of Isaac Skuce. It was a grand stopping place in its time, and was headquarters for hunters in those days. Skuce was a one-armed man. I think he had lost his right arm, but he was a great wing shot, nevertheless. He and the late Captain Baghott, who was a fine specimen of the English gentleman, were noted as being crack shots, and much game fell to their guns. Both have long since passed away, and let us hope they have been translated to a congenial place in the "Happy Hunting Grounds" beyond.

Following up the line of succession, came George Morrison, who was a hunter and trapper. Ferdi Morrison, his brother, still lives in the city, and still does some shooting.

Sam. Forsythe, the Bambergers, Ralph Crosswell, Tom Dalton, Geo. Bible, James Forsythe, John Hall, John Smoke, and John Barnard, then if we could get around to the Beach, Dave Fitch, and the king of all hunters, the lamented dear old John Dynes, all of whom were good shots, and enthusiastic sportsmen. I might give a host of other names, but I have mentioned enough to emphasize the fact that the environments of this section of the country have been calculated to produce a love for the rod and gun, to be handed down to future generations.

About thirty-five years ago a gun club was organized in Hamilton, and Mr. John Hall, the sweet and fluent speaker, was its president. At that time the clay target had not been invented, and live birds thrown from a plunger trap, twenty-one yards rise, and muzzle loading guns were used, the breech-loader not having made

its appearance. But good sport was had, and after the "shoot" a raffle for turkeys was usually held, and all had a good time. Good scores were made, too, and I have a vivid recollection of winning a pig (first prize) on a cold Christmas day, with a score of seventeen straight, against all the crack shots of the time. We did not forget the larder, this porker went to replenish that of some deserving charitable institution.

It was a hard matter, however, to keep up interest in a club at a time when one could go off and have a day's shooting at any time when in season, with good results, so that interest gradually dwindled away, the club eventually dying a natural death.

But the spirit of the shooting man was not dead, the fire was only smouldering, and in the year 1885 it broke out afresh, and this time with increased vigor, when about twenty enthusiasts got together and formed the "Wildfowlers" Gun Club. In July of that year they had a "shoot" at a large number of targets, as well as live birds. Periodical "shoots" were also given thenceforward, and the Club continued under this name for five years, at which time it seems that it had outgrown the name of "Wildfowlers", which was scarcely appropriate for what had merged into a trap-shooting club. It was therefore decided to change the name to the "Hamilton Gun Club," and that is the name under which it exists today.

It was decided at this time to institute an annual tournament for targets and live birds, and in January, 1892, its first tournament, using 10,000 targets and 2,000 live birds, was successfully held.

On Jan. 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th last, the thirteenth annual tournament was given, \$1200 in cash being offered for prizes, and 10,000 targets and 2,000 live birds were used. Some of the best shots from all over Canada and the United States taking part, with a most successful result.

The accompanying cut is an excellent representation of the Club house at Hamilton. Portraits of the officers, and a continuation of the history of the Club will be given in the April issue.

(To be Continued.)

Trap Shooting In Canada.

By T. BIRDSALL, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE HAMILTON GUN CLUB.

During the past few years trap-shooting in Canada has become one of the leading sports, and particularly since the adoption of modern methods for throwing targets and trapping live birds.

The introduction of the Magau trap and other modern traps has resulted in the expense of throwing targets being cut in two, thereby offering greater inducements to young men and old, business men and all who participate in the fascinating sport. Some of the leading gun clubs, such as St. Huberts (Ottawa), Hamilton, Pastime and Brantfords, throw as many as forty to fifty thousand annually, and for enterprising marksmen, no better practice can be had; also young men whose duties necessitate their being indoors most of the time are greatly benefited by trap shooting.

Trap-shooting involves three points: skill, health and sociability, and no more fascinating sport was ever participated in. It is a sport, if the rules of the present day are carried out, that associates with it very little danger, and the friendly rivalry between our clubs, both Canadian and American, add very materially to the sport.

There is one thing, and not least, which adds to the benefit of all clubs, and that is the method of division of prize money, known as the "Rose System," which gives the competitor full value for his shooting on points gained. This method renders it impossible to drop or miss birds purposely, thereby winning a bigger amount of the money than he otherwise would, had he shot to kill, which can never be called true sportsmanship. After having used the Rose system for over four years in the Hamil-

ton Gun Club, having put it to practical tests, resulting in complete satisfaction, not only to the competitors, but to our club in general, I would strongly recommend all gun clubs here and abroad to adopt the Rose system to be used where cash prizes are to be competed for, and where unanimous satisfaction is desired. I shall be pleased to supply the secretary of any gun club with the system above mentioned on application.

Just a word about live bird shooting. Wherever a live bird tournament is in progress, cruelty to animals is at once discussed, but by people who are entirely ignorant as to how such tournaments are carried on, never giving it a thought how efficient and skilful those men are who are contestants in such matches, and seldom allowing a single bird to escape or to be wounded.

If more attention were paid to our small boys with air guns, catapults, and sometimes firearms, who take delight in killing and more often wounding small birds, which help to make our parks and avenues beautiful, it would certainly give such people less time to discuss a harmless and skilful pastime, which, to a true sportsman, has no parallel and enables him when in pursuit of game or at the trap to kill rather than wound and leave to die of prolonged suffering, for without practice no man can be a successful shot, or hunt with good results. It has been my opinion for years that there should be a close season for pigeons, as for other game birds, say from March to September, thereby not interfering with their hatching, also providing against the danger of birds being offered for sale in extreme hot weather, and very often being unfit for food.

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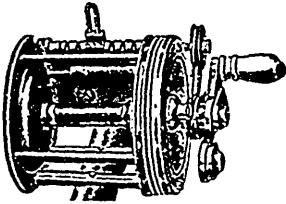
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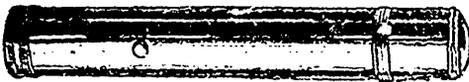
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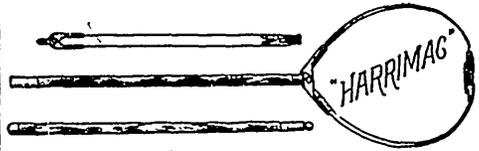
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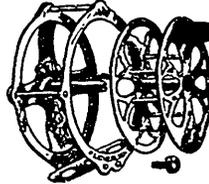
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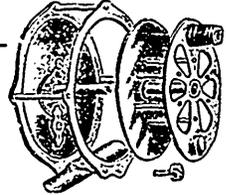


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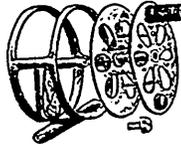
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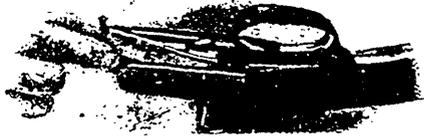


Fig. 1.

Note the absence of SCREW or pin-heads on the side of the gun.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Fig. 1 shows the simple manner in which the lock is detached or replaced. Fig. 2 shows the bottom cover plate with spring catch at end to secure it in position. Fig. 3 shows the detachable lock, containing hammer, mainspring spring, sear, sear spring and cocking lever.

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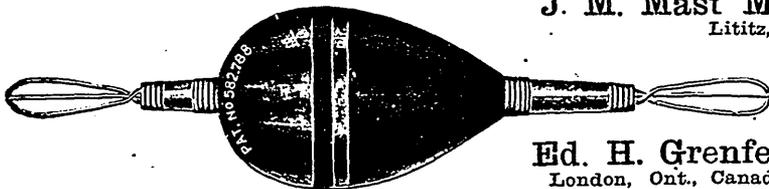
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